

domini: a facie domini omnis terra.

The Ryedale Historian

Number five

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eius

Confundantur omnes qui ado-
rant sculptilia: et qui gloriantur in
simulacris suis.

Adorate cum omnes angeli eius:
audiunt et letata est syon.

Et exultauerunt filie iude: propter
iudicia tua domine.

Quoniam tu dominus altissimus
super omnem terram: nimis exalta-
tus es super omnes deos.



'Our cover illustration shows the well-known medieval cart illumination, and is reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum'.

The Ryedale Historian

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Editorial

The Ryedale Historian goes late to press this year, owing to various reasons for which the Editor accepts full responsibility. We apologise to all our readers, and hope that the quality of the material eventually garnered in this issue will in some measure atone for the delay.

At the January meeting of the Group, members stood for a minute in memory of Oswald Fox, who contributed so much to the History of Helmsley and District and who wrote the tribute to Frank Elgee in Ryedale Historian No. 4. Our sympathy goes out to his widow, son and grandchildren. By way of a memorial note we are glad to include a tribute by Bill Cowley, of the 'Northern Farmer' broadcasts, the Yorkshire Dialect Society, and the Lyke Wake Walk Club, who knew G.O.F. longer and better than any of us. Of all Oswald Fox's qualities - his kindliness, his courage, his high principles - perhaps the greatest was the warmth of the friendships he inspired.

1970 is Conservation Year, as we are in little danger of being allowed to forget. We are all conservationists in theory; in practice it tends to depend on how our pockets and personal convenience are affected. A cause like the opposition to the ill-considered Farndale reservoir scheme - ill-considered both because it makes a mockery of the whole concept of a National Park, and because, as Mr. John T. Capron of Gillamoor has pointed out, it is grossly inadequate as a contribution to the needs of the city corporations promoting it - may gain general support, however lost the cause seems. But if you or I struck potash under our 16th century holiday cottage - or Roman remains under our best arable field - our conservationist sentiments might yield with undignified rapidity to a conviction that after all the practical needs of today have to be considered too. We urgently need to consult our consciences in these matters, and to formulate realistic standards of judgment, so that the next time (and the next and the next) that our heritage is about to be eroded on a doubtful pretext of practical necessity, we can decide which side we are on, and act before it is too late.

Readers concerned to clarify their ideas on one aspect of conservation, that of architecture and amenity planning, are strongly recommended to refer to the Architects' Journal for July 1969. The issue includes a lavishly and cleverly illustrated survey of various towns in the North Riding - Thirsk, Helmsley, Malton and Pickering among them - which underlines with embarrassing candour how sins of omission as well as commission, by authorities and private individuals alike, are steadily whittling away the amenities of what is still one of the least spoilt areas of England. The article gives praise where it is due, and criticism likewise, as in the case of "the otherwise splendid square at Helmsley, visually degraded to a car park". "The study of forms and scale of the buildings and of the spaces between them, of materials, of signs and notices and street furniture, are all vital if conservation is to be worthwhile" (p. 1791).

And then there is pollution.... As yet the Rye and its tributaries run reasonably clear and fish live in them. How long this state of affairs can last is in large degree up to us who live in Ryedale. Let the great white balls of Fylingdales just across the moors be a reminder to us that in this as in all matters of conservation, the price we have to pay if our environment is to remain even tolerable, let alone truly enjoyable, is not only eternal vigilance but also public spirit and a fully informed judgment.

J. McDonnell, Hon. Editor, 1 Church St., Helmsley, York.

On Northern Roads in the Middle Ages

(T. W. Parratt)

To present a picture of medieval transport is like attempting a jigsaw from a box which contains only some parts of a number of jigsaws. With time and patience some incomplete picture may come out of the box, but you will never be sure that the result is the best that the material might provide. And as in a jigsaw some of the pieces may come out of the box already joined, deluding you that the rest will be easy, so medieval sources supply here and there deceptively complete accounts of contemporary travel. There is the record of a year in the life of the King's carter, William of London, in Pickering from Michaelmas 1325 to Michaelmas 1326:

"with a cart and 6 horses by the King's writ of privy seal in the Treasury..... at $4\frac{1}{2}d$ a day (this includes wages of William's assistant) - £6 16s. $10\frac{1}{2}d$; hay and grass for the 6 horses during that time, at $\frac{3}{4}d$ for each horse for a day and night - £6 16s. $10\frac{1}{2}d$; 136 qrs. 7 bush. of oats bought for provender at different prices - £19 0s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$; litter for the same horses 1s. 8d; 194 shoes, with nails and shoeing - 16s. 2d; 70 removes - 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$; 6 headstalls - 6d; 9 ells of striped cloth for harness with dyeing of the same - 6s; a cart saddle (?) with pads (?), and 6 new collars, 1s. 10d each - 12s. 10d; 5 pairs of traces - 2s. 6d; 4 stone of iron, bought and worked into tyres (?), lynch-pins and large nails for repairs to the cart at several times, with the smith's wages - 2s; wages of a carpenter twice mending the body and wheels of the cart - 6d; 4 axles and the carpenter's wages fixing them on the cart 1s. 4d; 46 large (?) and small nails for the cart - 3s. 10d; $2\frac{1}{2}$ stone of ointment and tallow for greasing the cart and harness at 2s. a stone - 5s; white leather for repairing the harness - 1s. 3d; 1 long hemp rope for binding the cart - 1s. 4d; Total expenses on this head £35 10s. 2d."

This is found in Volume IV of North Riding Records (New Series); the translation, and the doubts expressed by question marks, are the editor's.

The word for cart in the original is CARECTA and William of London is described as a CARECTARIUS. But CARECTA is only one of at least two dozen Medieval Latin names for vehicles, and nowhere is one of them fully described. When the Prior of Durham sent a CARECTA to the King about eight years after this, with John Pode in command, 5 horses went with the cart; collars, headstalls, traces and other items of equipment entered into the account, with two hurdles bought for the cart. Repairs to the harness and the purchase of a new axle are also recorded.

If CARRETTA and CARECTA are the same vehicle, it was familiar at Rievaulx. Stephen de Meinill granted to the Abbey a right of way in Greenhow HOMINIBUS ET CARRETTIS SUIS. In another charter the privilege is for the Abbey's CARRETTIS ET CARTIS. A variety of loads accompanies the name CARECTA. Towards the building of York Minster the CARECTA carried lead, stone, lime; two THROGHES and one LYNTELL required three such carts. North of the Tees, one Adam was charged with overturning his CARECTA laden with corn, and another CARECTA

was used to smuggle five young oaks to Darlington, hidden under brushwood. In a CARECTA a nobleman willed that his body should be carried to Selby Abbey.

An example of the difficulty facing the historian comes from Ampleforth. There in 1295 the bondmen were to carry 9 BIGATAS of wood for fuel, and the lord would find one CARECTA and two PLAUSTRA to cart the hay. Leaving for the moment consideration of the word PLAUSTRA, I have found nowhere in documents any clue to the difference between a CARECTA and a BIGA. The BIGA carried wood as well as hay in Durham, and stone for York Minster. The Wakefield Court Rolls record the offence of failing to drive the lord's BIGA in the army going to Scotland. Durham Priory listed its three carters as BIGARII in 1536-7, and in the same year described them as VEREDARII, using once also the English word, carter. The word BIGA obviously refers to the number two, but whether of wheels or draught animals remains uncertain. "A History of Technology" and L.F. Salzmänn's "Building in England" surmise that the meaning in course of time transferred from the team to the wheel number, thus bringing the BIGA into the same category as the CARECTA. Similarly, the QUADRIGA was probably drawn by a team of four but later became the name for a four-wheeled vehicle or wagon. Instances of the word are few in northern documents outside the BOLDON BUKE, which was the nearest Durham equivalent to Domesday, and which recorded the burdens of various VILLANI as so many QUADRIGA loads of wood or grain or hay. In 1183, the date of the BOLDON BUKE, the meaning might well have been the provision of four oxen for the Bishop's loads. About the same time a grant of free right of way was granted to St. Mary's Abbey, York, between Appleton and Sinnington for pack animals and QUADRIGAE.

The lord of Ampleforth's two PLAUSTRA to cart the hay were bigger vehicles than the BIGA or CARECTA if one accepts that a PLAUSTRUM was a wagon as most writers do. But if the name QUADRIGA came to mean four wheels, i.e. a wagon, the PLAUSTRUM might have been something entirely different. From the numerous associations in documents of oxen with PLAUSTRA, and a total lack - to date - of references to horse teams, I suspect a fundamental difference between a PLAUSTRUM and a CARECTA. Canon Atkinson wrote:-

"The veritable wain, now never seen, was a narrow, long-bodied vehicle with two wheels only and those at the hinder end. The front or foremost end trailed along and ground except of course when lifted by the tractive power employed. I got the description from a farmer long since dead, who had seen and used these".

A similar kind of vehicle was used in Wales. It is described as long and narrow, with bumpers attached to the front which act as a brake on a steep slope. With its two wheels at the rear end, this sounds very like Canon Atkinson's veritable wain. Since such vehicles could not have shafts but must have been dragged along at the end of some kind of traces, for which yoked oxen would seem the obvious tractive power, I believe the PLAUSTRA to have been of this type. An interesting feature of the word is the number of times it appears, abbreviated to PL., in monastic accounts. The only ones surviving for Whitby Abbey cover 1394 -5, and they include:-

Fuel: Thomas Fox for 20 PL. heather
Rob. Ward for 60 PL. turves
John Warde for 40 PL. peat.

Durham Priory financial affairs, filling five volumes, show annual totals in PL. of hay, coal, timber, fuel, tiles, lime, stone, sand and clay. In 1438, William Ward and seven others received payment for carrying with their PLAUSTRA saltfish, salted salmon and herring to Durham from Newcastle, Shields, Sunderland and Hartlepool. Wills and inventories include such references as:-

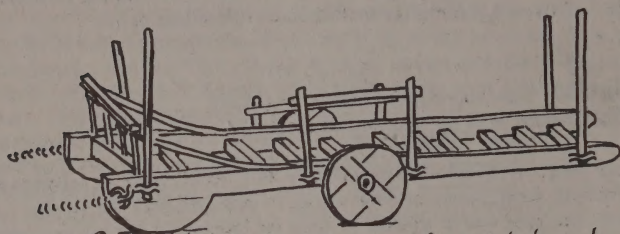
one PLAUSTRUM, iron-bound, with two oxen (1390)
my best PLAUSTRUM with my four best oxen (1432),

and Lord William de Roos of Helmsley bequeathed 20/- to Rievaulx in recompense for one PLAUSTRUM, eight oxen and other things he had had from the House. In Durham a certain Marjorie was in trouble in 1380 for loaning to her son two oxen to remove a PLAUSTRUM and domestic utensils detained by the Lord of their Manor. As late as 1621 the name crops up in Quarter Session records; the words RASTRUM PLAUSTRAT. are followed by their translation as "a waine rope". My favourite medieval reference to a PLAUSTRUM concerns the servant of a priest, who carrying a load of wine and excessively drunk (NIMIA EBRIETATE), fell under the said PLAUSTRUM and was crushed by the wheel. E.M. Jope, writing on vehicles and harness in "A History of Technology", makes the assertion that PLAUSTRUM means something that sways. That is exactly what a long narrow vehicle would do, attached only by traces to the team, and if the two wheels were at the rear, the swaying would be even more characteristic.

Take away those two wheels from such a vehicle and what is left is a sled. And might not the first improvement on the primitive sled have been to give it a pair of wheels? Such a progression was found in Wales by Cyril Fox. The sled has proved so adapted to our moorlands that its use dies hard. A Cleveland farmer was recently considered newsworthy because he sledded his milk to a lorry point on the main road, and used one of his cows for haulage. Over 400 years ago an aged pensioner of Grosmont Priory was receiving as part of her corrody four "sledfull wood yerely". It was not always a moorland way of transport only. A preponderance of medieval references to the sled comes from York, where sledmen formed a guild, and where sledding of lead cost 6d. in 1475 and timber 2d. in 1497. 67/8d. was the cost of sledding stone from ST. LENARD LENDYNG to the Minster about 1400. The stone had been shipped from Tadcaster to the landing on the Ouse. Seven great trees came up from the river in the same way in 1415. Durham has surprisingly few sled references. One was bought for 8d. to carry tithes, and there is in 1441 a mention of GLIDERS, which the editor of the Rolls considers to have been hardwood runners for sleds in the coal pits.

If, as I think, the sled was the parent of Canon Atkinson's wain, and the wain was something like the medieval PLAUSTRUM, their adaptability to hilly conditions and bad roads must have been very much as Cyril Fox wrote of the Welsh wheel-car,

"... not made for the roads of civilization but for rutted byways and for mountain-side transport. Under such conditions, loaded high with hay, or fern for bedding, it is seen to be an excellent example of high specialization, of adaption of means to ends. The bumpers act as a brake on steep slopes; while the form of the body fits the narrow trackways, sometimes deeply eroded, of this difficult land". ("Antiquity", Vol. V, p. 186, and fig. 1, p. 189)



Probable appearance of Welsh wheelcar

Under the various aliases of CARRUS, CURRUS, CARRE, KARRE, KARR or KERRE, we have a vehicle for which two references point to four wheels. A canon residentiary of York left upon his death a KARR with four wheels, while a MAGNA KERR with four wheels for transporting stone, timber and the like was included in a Minster inventory of 1399, but it is not easy to imagine these as similar vehicles. In the Rievaulx Chartulary the spelling is CARRUS. With some of these, men from the Abbey were sent into Bilsdale to transport timber and brushwood to the grange. They were attacked by servants of the Prior of Kirkham who carried off the laden vehicles, detained them for ten weeks, using the oxen for ploughing during that time.

Among so much monkish Latin it is refreshing occasionally to find a scribe lapse into English to describe a vehicle. We meet in Durham Priory records a LANGCART and a LANGCARTSADILL in 1343, and a few years later LE STANKART required hurdles so that lime and sand might be carried. Wains, both short and long, feature regularly in wills; a WAYNBODY cost 6d at Durham in 1390; Whitby accounts mention WAYNTHEWTS, WAYNTYRE and WAYNRAP, (presumably thwarts or crosspieces, tyre and rope).

Of modern descriptions of medieval transport the most detailed I have found is amongst the volumes of "A History of Technology", but even here the confusion caused by a multiplicity of names is admitted. Light is thrown, however, on the means of pulling. The horse, apparently, had no padded collar to throw his weight against until the 12th or 13th century; the padding might be cow hair as at Durham where 7 stone of it were bought about 1330 for saddles and collars. Padded collars replaced unpadded ones, and since that time there can have been little change in harnessing. Shafts came with the padded collar, and it seems reasonable to assume that when William of London drove his cart to Pickering the

six horses would be in tandem, one between shafts that were an extension of the main beams of the cart, and the others in traces before him. Collars for the six horses cost 1s. 10d. each - four for horses of the cart sent from Durham to the King about this time cost 4s. 3d., and five bought at Wearmouth a few years later cost 6s. 9d. If shafts were throughout the Middle Ages merely an extension of the cart, one wonders how a fourwheeled vehicle was turned. According to "A History of Technology", shafts and front axle as one unit, known to the Celts, did not reappear till the end of the Middle Ages, and the alternative to front wheels that swivel must surely be front wheels that have to be dragged sideways in turning.

About wheels little was said in the Pickering accounts for 1325-6, but a similar statement for the next year is more specific. Six spokes were renewed in the old wheels of the cart; a smith was paid to repair and renew iron tyres. Evidence from many sources suggests that medieval wheels in many ways resembled those fast becoming museum items today. Terms used by George Sturt in his classic have their counterpart; FELYS (various dates in Durham), RYNGYNĠ (1483), NAFFS (1362). Richard Bartholomew worked a month for the Priory in 1378, first felling an ash tree, then turning it into DIVERSIS NECESSARIIS, VIZ., FELYS, AUXILTRES, NAFES. No evidence has emerged on the means used to tyre a wheel, but plenty of evidence that large nails were a frequently used alternative, and were mistakenly preferred by city authorities concerned for their street surfaces. York records towards the end of the Middle Ages provide many references to YRNEBOWNDWAYNEZ (one of many spellings) which were either not to use certain streets, or bridges, or must pay a higher toll. The ban included also "waynes with great nailes" over the new Ouse Bridge in 1567.

It will be recalled that 4 stone of iron was bought for various jobs on the King's cart at Pickering, including tyres for the wheels. Three stone of iron the following year cost 8d. Judging by a horse shoe in my possession, weighing 2½ lb, a stone would make at least five shoes, so the 194 needed in 1325-6 accounted for nearly 20 stone of iron. They cost 16s. 2d. with nails and putting on. The rate was the same the following year, when 159 were renewed on the six horses. The number does not seem excessive when you recall Celia Fiennes' experience in the late 17th century. She was in or near the Lake District when she wrote:

"... here I found a very good smith to shooe the horses, for these stony hills and wayes pulls off a shooe presently and wears them as thinn that it was a constant charge to shooe my horses every 2 or 3 days; but this smith did shooe them so well and so good shooes that they held some of the shooes 6 weeks".

On the average the Pickering horses needed 6 to 8 complete changes in the year, or every 6 to 8 weeks.

Comparative costs for keeping the King's horses at Pickering are interesting. Wages for the carter and his groom equalled the amount laid out in hay and grass, but oats cost three times either of these. Would this be the ratio today? There are medieval references, though not from Pickering, to something called horse-bread. On a journey to London from Durham in 1544, "Horsemete" was

Caps.

bought at Doncaster, TUXFURTHE, NEWARD, STAMPFORD, Royston and WAYRE, but at Darlington and Huntingdon purchases were of "horse-bred" for 8d. and with hay 9d. At York this feed is variously described as PAYN PUR CHIVALS, HORS LOFFYS and HORS LOVES. In 1369 these must contain peas and beans and be sold at 4 PAYNES PUR 1d; innkeepers must have in stock at least two loaves by an order made in 1562; they must not bake it themselves, but obtain it along with the bread for their guests, PANIS HUMANI, from the common baker (1581).

Two Pickering references may throw light on medieval custom. The white leather bought at 1s. 3d. for repairing the harness was leather treated with alum. It will be noted too that the harness as well as the CARECTA was greased, 2½ stone of ointment and tallow being used in the year. Similarly the pageant cart at York needed "sope to the whelys". At Durham, with praise-worthy economy, the keeper of the horses bought the fat from the Priory Kitchen - 14 stone of it in 1343. Herring oil served the same purpose according to an entry dated 1278.

Writing of medieval roads, J. J. Jusserand compared them with roads of the East, where, he said,

"a road is often nothing else than a place along which men are accustomed to pass".

Nowhere is this better illustrated than on our moors, where enclosure has not confined traffic to a pre-determined width, and where you can see how generations of travellers have used and discarded one parallel track after another to a width of up to a quarter-mile. Two notable examples show themselves north of Hutton-le-Hole, east of the road, and near Tod How on the Lockwood Beck to Castleton road. The moors are remarkable too for their preservation of the so-called "monks' trods", or causeways. The connection of these paved ways with religious houses is a popular belief but the chartularies do nothing to confirm it. I can recall no example of a monastery recording the expenditure of making or repairing any causeway. There is an occasional reference to what may be causeways as boundaries; as when Rievaulx wished to state its boundary of Hesketh Grange near Boltby, or Guisborough to mark off its share of Glaisdale, but such references prove nothing more than the existence of such footpaths. We cannot be sure even that they consisted of heavy blocks of stone as they exist today because their Latin names, CALCETA, CAUCE bear a reference to lime. There is evidence in plenty, however, of the sort of traffic for which a causeway would be sufficient. A not very comprehensible by-law existed in York concerning the carriage of fish on horseback from the sea, and in 1253 the toll there for a horseload was 1d. when a CARECTA paid 4d. Scarborough, Whitby, Redcar and Hartlepool, Bridlington and Filey are all at some time mentioned in York ordinances regarding trade in fish.

Salt similarly was charged one quarter the toll per cart-load ^(B) bought on pack animals. This may be some indication of the comparative weights carried. If, as Canon Atkinson quotes, 5 or 6 horses could in the 16th century draw 3,000 lb. "with ease for a long journie", the equivalent would be the same horses carrying packloads of 4 to 5 cwt. each, but nowhere is there any suggestion that anything beyond 2cwt. was a packhorse load. The only possible exception is Henry Best's disparaging reference to millers' cadgers in the East Riding loading their beasts with

what would seem by estimation to be 3½cwt. There are interesting and often amusing indications of loads in the Middle Ages; the York potter who bequeathed to his servant a horse and a pack saddle presumably had carried his pots that way; there was an unfortunate encounter near Wakefield which resulted in a horse-load of bread being scattered; it is easy to guess why the Prior of Durham needed to remind his Billingham serfs that they must carry his grain in sacks without holes and by day, not by night. Coal, turves, lead, iron, malt, meat, and fish perhaps in the greatest quantities traversed the medieval roads on pack animals. Carriage of fish certainly claims most attention in monastic records. It was carried from Scarborough and Hartlepool to Fountains, and as early as 1229 the abbey was granted fishing right in the Tees near Eston. Byland had its Tees fishery and toll-free purchase at Coatham. Rievaulx records show four places along the Tees where fish might be caught; with these grants went ground on the banks, and in two instances the feeding of pack-animals at the fisheries is mentioned. A possible route back to the abbey is discussed in A History of Helmsley, Rievaulx and District. Whitby Abbey delivered annually at Thornton Dale 2,000 herring for onward carriage to York from about 1200 AD, doubtless using the old tracks across the moors to Saltersgate.

Fisheries along the Ouse provided variety for the monastic diet. The Abbot of Whitby purchased two barrels of eels from York in 1394-5. To Durham Priory went pike, tench, eels, and lampreys, for which a servant was sent yearly before Christmas and before the feast of Saint Cuthbert in March. The most easily transportable either by cart or packhorse would be those hard dry slabs of cod called "stockfish"; hammers to beat this were included in kitchen inventories. At York in 1561 an order was necessary to end the practice of steeping the stock-fish in lime and water before sale to make it "seeme fayre and white".

I have likened the study of medieval transport to a jigsaw done under difficulties. It is therefore necessary to add that there is a picture on the box containing the pieces, or, rather, a collection of pictures showing medieval man on the road. A familiar, because so often reproduced, one is the Luttrell Psalter illustration. Three horses in tandem face an incredibly steep climb with their two-wheeled cart. Unless the wheels are similarly exaggerated they would be about six feet in diameter. One horse is between shafts and the traces appear to be ropes. Padded horse collars are very much in evidence. A worthwhile source of illustrations is in Volume I of Life and Work of the People of England by Dorothy Hartley and Margaret Elliot.

APPENDIX: COUPS, COUPCARTS AND COUPWAINS

Perhaps the least soluble of medieval transport problems is the use of this word COUP. With the idea of tipping it exists today, and a cart which 'coups' has a body pivoted at the rear to empty its load, whereas a simple box cart can only tip by pointing the shaft ends skywards. It is debatable, though, whether medieval man had reached the point in technology where coupling could mean swinging the cart body in this way. The editor of the Finchale Priory evidently experienced this doubt when he suggested that COUP might mean sides of a vehicle COWPED with boards instead of having open railed sides.

Periodic inventories of Durham Priory possessions at various granges often included COUPS:

- 2 COUPES for manure and marling (1342/6)
- 3 COUPES for marling (1344/5)
- 2 COUPES, one with unsafe wheels (DEBILIBIS) and the other without wheels (1404/5)

and sometimes a distinction is made, as in 1338, when at Witton there were one COUPECART and 2 COUPEWAYNES all without wheels. They appear also in wills and inventories throughout the north country:

- Nesham: 2 ironbound waynes with two COWPES
- Shildon: 2 COWPES and wheels
- Knayton: 2 COWPES, 2 pair of wheels
- Norton (Co. Durham): a COUPE WAYN.

Confusion is worse confounded by Cuthberte Ellyson, merchant of Newcastle, leaving in 1580 "one long wayne, one COUPE wayne and one brode wayne", and another inventory a year earlier, also from Newcastle, lists

- "1 paire of bownde wheeles with a COOPE,
- a COOWPE with an assell tree,
- 5 COOPE waynes,
- 2 longe waynes".

At Elmswell, home of Henry Best who wrote of East Riding farm methods in 1641, an inventory 60 years earlier includes

- "3 COWPES with stanges (shafts),
- 5 peare of COUPE stanges"

along with one wain and "two olde wayne bodies". Henry appears to have owned wains, COUPES and carts, but in 1668 there were only wains and a cart. To Canon Atkinson (North Riding Quarter Sessions, Vol. V, page 208) a COOPE was a cart with a pole but only two wheels.

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Ingleby Greenhow, Yorkshire North Riding Bronze Age Burials at Clay Bank,

by A. L. Pacitto

Several burials were found during the extension of a Forestry Commission car park at Clay Bank, near Ingleby Greenhow, in the North Riding of Yorkshire (Grid ref. NZ 573036). The work took place in May 1969, and the first to be found was a cist burial, part of which fell away during the bulldozing of a mound of natural bedded shale.⁽¹⁾

At this stage the writer was informed, and visited the site on May 6th. It was obvious that other burials might be present, and the Forestry Commission agreed to delay work on the mound long enough to allow for the excavation of the central area at least. They also provided two labourers for the work, which was financed by the Ministry of Public Building and Works.⁽²⁾

The site lay about halfway down the eastern slope of Hasty Bank, on the 825 ft. contour and just north of the pass between Hasty Bank and the Cleveland Hills (Fig. 1). When the first burial was found the mound was already badly mutilated, but had probably originally measured about 20m. diameter and 3m. high (Pl. 1 Fig. 4). The remaining portion was also extensively disturbed by rabbit burrows and tree roots. A similar but slightly smaller mound about 40m. to the north-west of the first was also levelled at this time, but a close watch revealed no trace of any burials.

BURIAL 1 : The Cist. About half of this grave had fallen away in the bulldozing, leaving the remainder hanging perilously on the edge of a 2.5m. drop with a wide crack running through the mound behind it (Fig. 2)

First a search was made of the area below, where several pieces of bone and sherds of Beaker were found. These were immediately below the cist, mostly in the earth sliding down the face of the bulldozer cut. Once this area had been cleared the machine was used to push a mass of loose shale and earth back against the side of the mound to provide support, and the remaining part of the grave was opened. It had been oval in plan, 3m. wide and 1m. deep with sloping sides and a rounded bottom. At this point there was rather more earth than elsewhere on the top of the mound, so that the grave pit only just cut into the natural shale for a few centimetres at its lowest point.

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- (1) Fortunately the machine operator, Mr. J.N. Grayson of Helmsley, was himself an amateur archaeologist, and he recognised it in time to avoid further damage.
- (2) I would like to thank the local Forester, Mr. H. Parlett of Broughton, for his help and co-operation on the site, Mr. F. Weston and Mr. B. Hornsby of the Commission's Helmsley office for arranging for the work to take place, Mr. Cook and Sgt. Frank of the Stokesley Police for their assistance on the site.

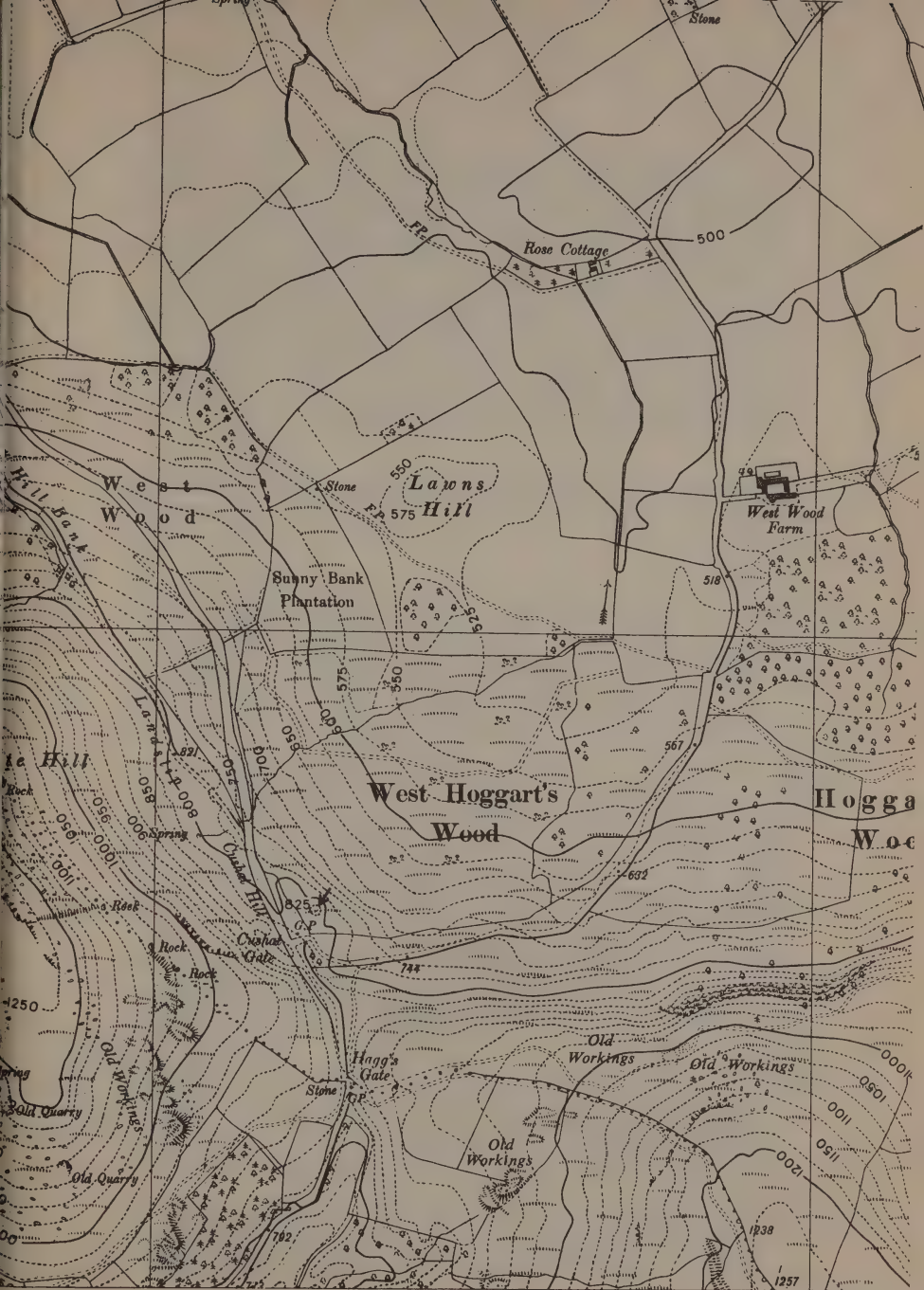


Fig. 1

The cist was constructed of the local stone. It was 110cms. wide, 30cms. deep, and had probably been about 2m. long. It contained the remains of a crouched skeleton of an adult male on its left side with its head to the east, but no grave-goods had survived in situ. However, it seems reasonable to assume that the Beaker sherds found below had fallen from it. All these sherds were from near the rim of the pot, and all the breaks looked fresh (Fig. 3). No part of the base was found, and being stronger it had probably rolled further and fallen in front of the machine. Eight stones remained in position, two at the east end, one on the base, one on each side, and three capstones over the top. The space inside had filled with shale, presumably that from the bottom of the pit, and there was a small slab of stone in the pit on each side of the cist (Fig. 4).

The skeleton was in an advanced state of decay, with little more than the shafts of the long bones and the teeth remaining intact. (See Appendix B, Burial 1).

BURIAL 2: This was 20cms. from the eastern edge of Burial 1, and very close to the surface of the mound. It consisted of an accessory cup lying on its side and containing a few fragments of calcined bone. This vessel was undamaged apart from a small chip from its rim and slight weathering of its side below this point. Almost certainly this was caused by its close proximity to the surface. It was not possible to define any pit (Fig. 3/2).

BURIAL 3: This was very close to the highest remaining point of the mound, and in some ways was the most interesting feature. Almost certainly it had also been the site of a crematorium, but whether for one or more bodies is not clear. At the west end was a clay-lined flue 30cms. wide and 12cms. deep. This showed signs of heavy burning, and contained large pieces of charcoal and fragments of calcined bone. (See Appendix C). It led to a larger channel which was 3m. long and 1.3m. wide. Like the flue it was lined with clay, though not so thickly and the burning was less intense. Charcoal was present, but in much smaller quantities, and no large pieces remained. Unfortunately time did not allow for a detailed examination of this feature.

BURIAL 4: Calcined bone and fragments of an urn from the surface of the natural shale 80cms. east of Burial 1. These pieces had been badly disturbed by rabbits, but there can be little doubt that they represent a single burial (Fig. 3/3). Between a quarter and a third of a pot was recovered, some of which had been clawed by rabbits. No pit could be defined.

BURIAL 5: A cremation found in a shallow pit cut into the surface of the natural shale, 1m. south-west of Burial 1. No grave-goods were found, but there was a fair amount of calcined bone, including some quite large pieces. This burial appeared to be comparatively undisturbed.

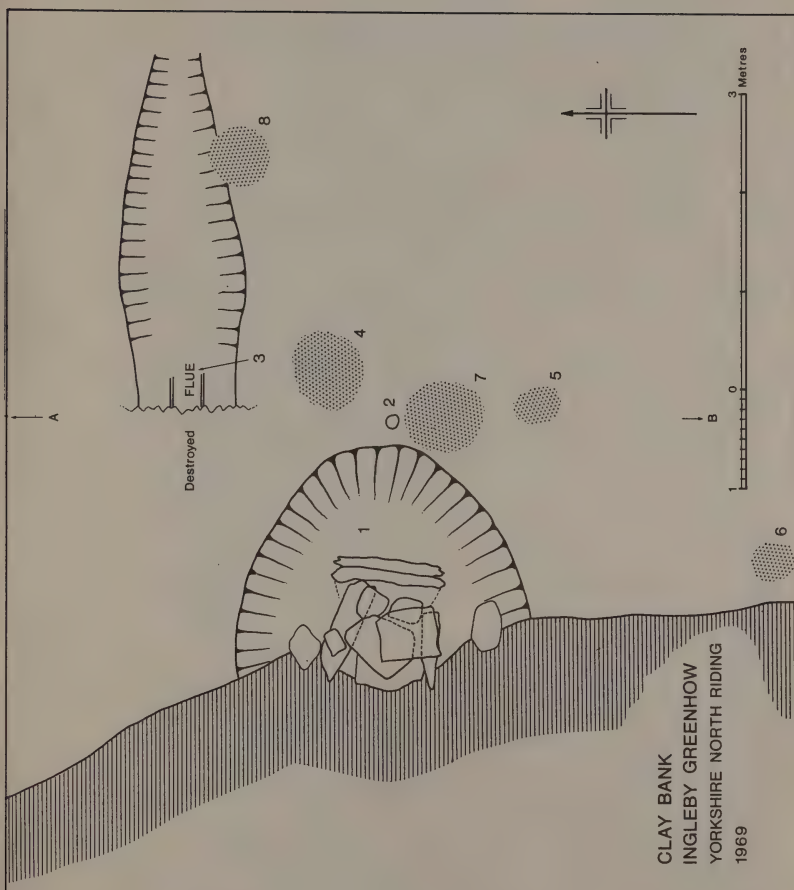


Fig. 2

BURIAL 6 : Small fragments of calcined bone and pottery found on the surface of the natural shale 2.3m. south of Burial 1. No pit was visible, and the fragments have probably been carried from elsewhere by rabbits and tree roots.

BURIAL 7 : A small concentration of calcined bone and some charcoal was found 20cms. south of Burial 2. Perhaps the result of rabbit and tree disturbance, for no pit was visible.

BURIAL 8 : A scatter of calcined bone fragments and some charcoal from an area 2.8m. east of Burial 1. As Burials 6 and 7, this is likely to have been disturbed by rabbits and tree roots.

Conclusions

This was a natural mound which had been utilised as a barrow, or at least as the basis of one - it is always possible that at the time of the Beaker burial it was raised and its contours smoothed by a capping of earth. Other additions may also have been made when one or more of the subsequent burials took place, but at the time of excavation all evidence of any such activities had long since vanished owing to erosion.

Considerable damage had also been caused by rabbit burrows, and fragments of calcined bone were distributed among the earth and loose shale throughout the site. Certainly burials had been badly disturbed by the rabbits, for parts of the pot were claw marked. It is a pity that the "crematorium" had been so badly damaged, as apart from the cist this was the only structure on the site. Both ends of it had been totally destroyed however, and a complete reconstruction was not possible.

APPENDIX A: THE POTTERY by Dr. I.H. Longworth (British Museum)

BURIAL 1: BEAKER (fig. 3/1)

Six sherds from the rim and upper body of a Beaker of well fired paste tempered with grit including quartz, light brown externally, brown to grey internally. Surface smoothed.

Decoration: Made with a rectangular toothed comb stamp. On the internal rim bevel, a roughly executed herringbone/lattice pattern. On the external surface beneath the rim a similar narrow zone of lattice is bordered above by one and below by two horizontal lines. Beneath this a zone of short vertical lines is enclosed above and below by chevron pattern. This is separated from a narrow zone of herringbone by four deeply impressed horizontal lines. A small fragment from the belly of the pot shows further short vertical lines and a zone of horizontal lines.

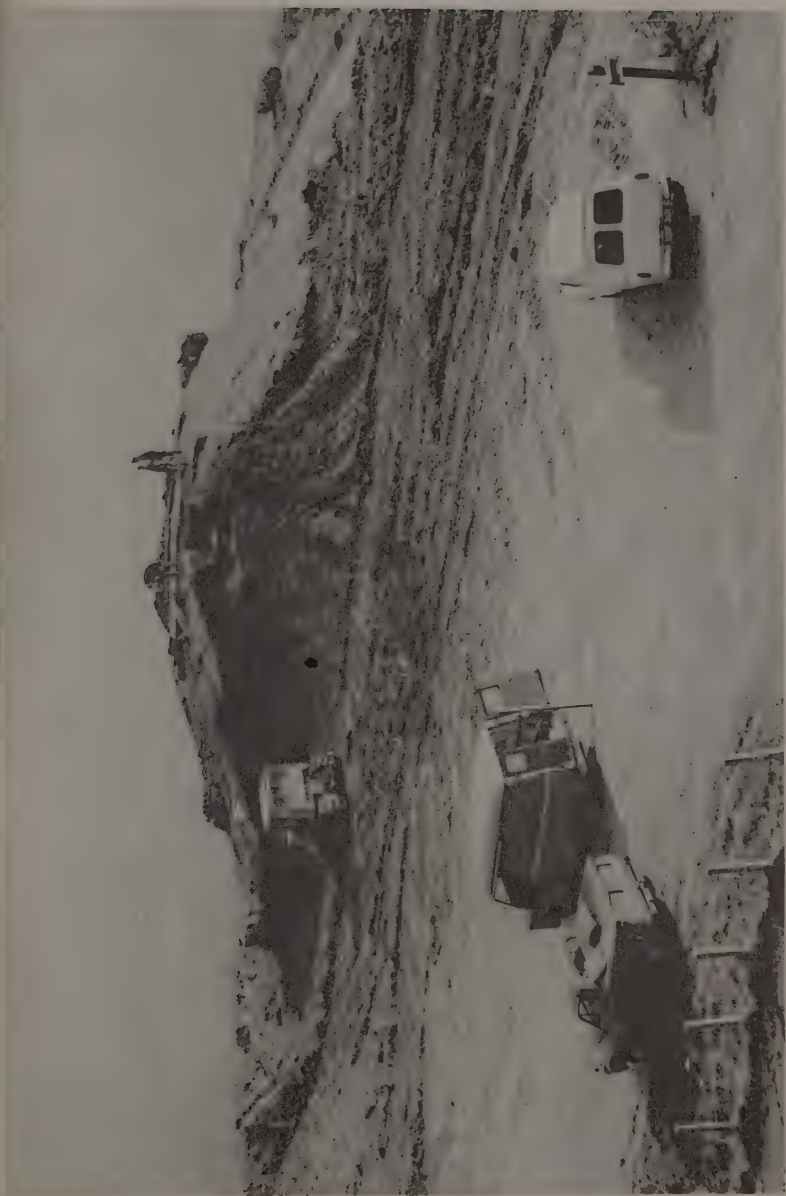


Plate 1 View of site from the Southwest. Roadside fence in foreground.

BURIAL 2: ACCESSORY CUP (fig. 3/2)

Diam. of mouth : 2.75 ins.

Height : 2.4 ins.

Accessory cup of well fired paste, light brown both faces. Surface smoothed.

Decoration: On the internal bevel of the rim incised filled pendant triangles. Externally, two narrow zones, first of incised chevron then of short diagonal lines enclosed and separated by incised horizontal lines, above a deeper zone of incised lattice. This is bordered beneath by a second pair of narrow zones of incised chevron and short diagonal lines enclosed and separated by horizontal incised lines. On the base a deeply incised circle with transverse internal lines making an indefinite pattern.

BURIAL 4: COLLARED URN (fig. 3/3)

Diam. of mouth : c. 7 ins.

Fifteen sherds from a Collared Urn of well fired paste tempered with a little grit, brown externally, brown to grey internally. Surface well smoothed.

Decoration: On top of the rim short diagonal incised strokes. On the collar and neck incised herringbone. In all instances the decoration is likely to have been made with a flint flake.

BURIAL 6: SHERDS OF A ? COLLARED URN (fig. 3/4)

Seven small wall fragments of coarse laminated, porous paste tempered with some large grits, brown both faces with dark grey core.

Decoration: One sherd carries remains of incised herringbone.

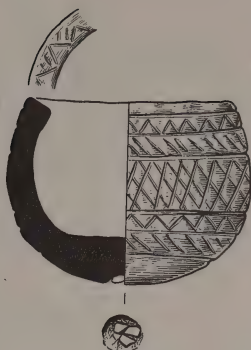
The sherds are too small for precise analysis but could come from a second Collared Urn.

Discussion

Though fragmentary, the Beaker likely to have accompanied the crouched burial in the primary stone cist clearly belongs to a late stage of Dr. Clarke's Northern British tradition.¹ This would place the date of the initial burial, and presumably the erection of the mound, around 1550 B.C. The secondary interments, both cremated, are likely to have been added more than a century and a half later.



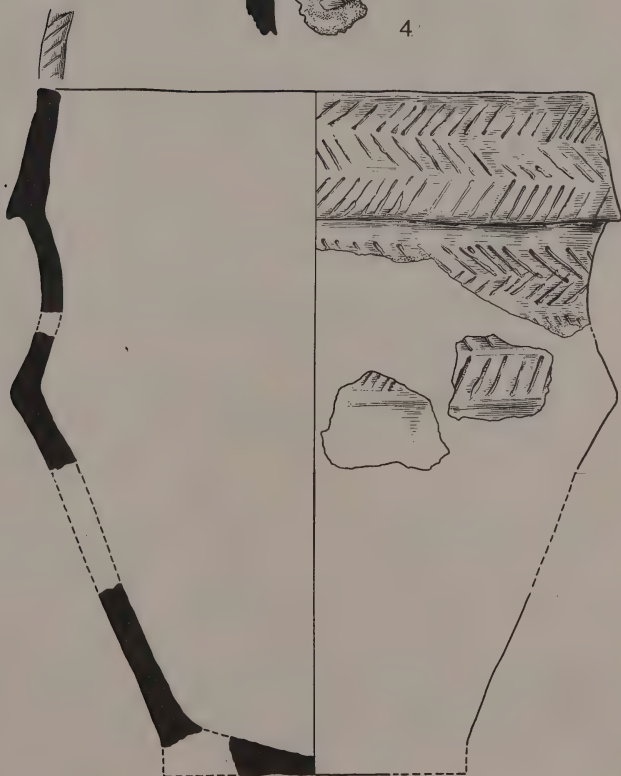
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2



4



3

Fig. 3

The Accessory Cup, found with burial 2, is a rather fine example of its class. The carefully executed decoration is particularly striking and clearly draws its inspiration from earlier Beaker traditions, not only in the motifs employed but also in their arrangement in narrow zones. The contraction of the lower half of the body to a minute decorated basal roundel is reminiscent of an Accessory Cup from Clifton in Lancashire.² Here too, filled and reserved triangles alternate on the internal rim bevel and an external zoned decoration suggests again borrowings from earlier Beaker traditions. The Ingleby Greenhow cup lacks, however, the distinctive straight converging sides of the Clifton cup and is generally more slack in profile.

When Accessory Cups are found associated with datable objects they appear, as in the case of the Clifton cup, to have been buried around 1400 B.C.³ The Ingleby Greenhow cup with its patently "early" decoration is likely then to have been interred about this date.

Too little remains of the urn found with burial 4 for its precise position within the Collared Urn tradition to be easily established, but the general appearance of the sherds with the repetitive use of incised herringbone on the collar and neck suggests fairly close comparison with vessels such as those recovered by J.R. Mortimer from Riggs Barrow 34⁴ and by Canon William Greenwell from Sherburn Barrow XII⁵, both in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Both vessels belong to a late stage of the Primary Series implying that burial 4 was interred at around the same date as the Accessory Cup with burial 2.

1. Palaeohistoria XII, (1966), 194-5.
2. British Museum Quarterly, XXXI 3-4, (1967), 112, fig. 1, A3.
3. For the dating of the Clifton cup see ibid. 111ff.
4. Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society, XXVII, (1961) 299, no. 255; J. R. Mortimer (1905) Forty Years, 179-80; J. Abercromby (1912) Bronze Age Pottery, II, fig. 125.
5. Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society, XXVII, (1961) 299, no. 256; W. Greenwell (1877) British Barrows 150-2; J. Abercromby op. cit. fig. 118.

APPENDIX B: BONE REPORT by Peter Sandiford (Dept. of Anthropology,
University College, London)

Burial 1. M.P.B.W. Ref. No. CB.AA 697304.

The skeletal remains from this inhumation were in an extremely fragmentary state and a large number of fragments were too small to be positively identified. There were over 240 pieces which were about $\frac{1}{2}$ cm. long or even smaller. The largest fragment was a piece of tibia shaft 16.5 cm. long.

SECTION A-B

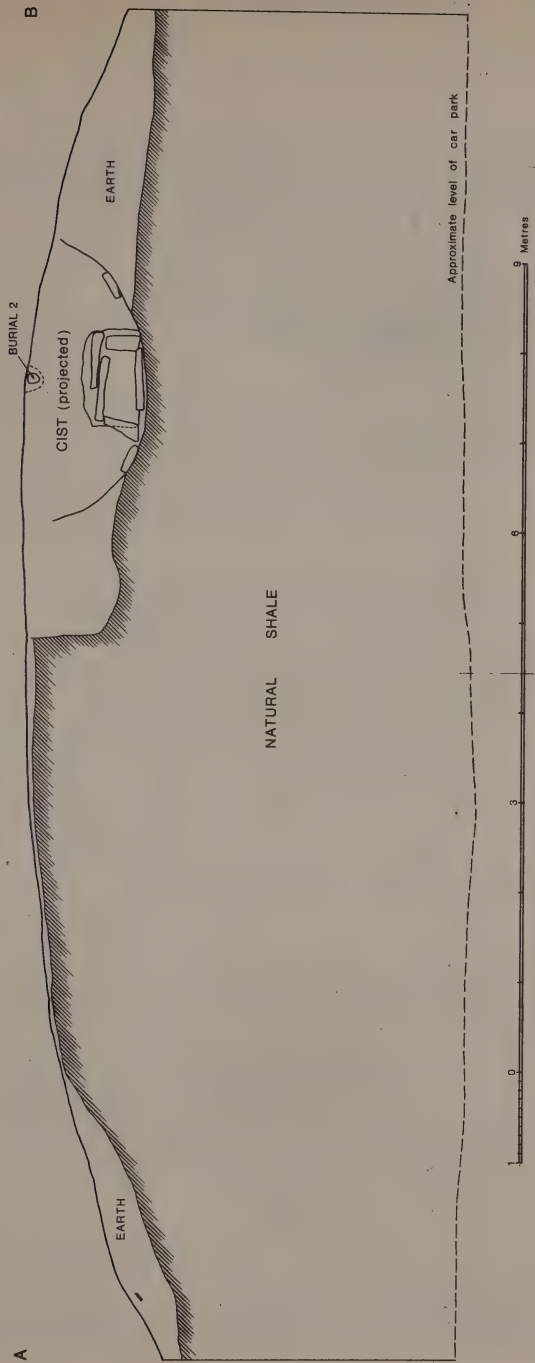


Fig 4

The remains which could be positively identified were all of human origin.

The larger fragments could be classified as follows:

<u>Long Bones</u>	5 fragments from the femoral condyles. 4 fragments of femur shaft. 5 fragments from the head of the femur. 6 tibial condyle fragments. 3 fragments of tibia shaft. 1 fragment of radius. 7 fragments of fibula.
<u>Ribs</u>	10 rib fragments.
<u>Pelvis</u>	4 fragments of ilium.
<u>Skull</u>	1 fragment containing part of the temporal bone, the external auditory meatus and the root of the zygomatic process. 1 fragment of mandible (left side) containing 2 molar teeth in position.
<u>Teeth</u>	All teeth present except for two premolars.
<u>Other Bones</u>	2 phalangeal fragments. One proximal, one distal. 2 metacarpal fragments. 1 fragment of the posterior aspect of a cervical vertebra. 1 fragment of scapula with parts of both the glenoid fossa and acromion present.

Two individuals are represented in these remains. One, by a single fragment of tibia shaft 16.5 cm. in length. This fragment exhibited extreme platycnemia (tibia shaft index = 54.) and was from an adult. The bone may have found its way into the main burial as a result of the bulldozing activities.

The other individual, represented by the rest of the remains was also an adult. Judging from the general robustness of the long bones especially the condyles, the well defined muscle attachments e.g. the linea aspera, and the large size of the teeth and jaw, it was probably male. However this is only a probability since the pelvis, sacrum and skull were so poorly represented as to make sexing from these bones impossible. Also the mastoid process, although broken off, was probably not very large. Most of the teeth exhibited a fair degree of occlusal wear, especially the incisors and canines. However two of the third molars showed hardly any wear at all. In view of this the individual was probably aged between 30-40 years. None of the bones showed any obvious signs of disease.

Burial 2. M.P.B.W. Ref. No. CB.AB 697305.

The remains consist of only 22 fragments of cremated, mostly cancellous bone weighing 12.5g. Much appears to be missing. There was some variability in the colour of the remains possibly indicating differential cremation conditions.

Identifiable fragments of the head of the radius, patella, metacarpal and the medial condyle of the tibia were present and indicated that the individual, although

adult, was not large. Very few long bone shaft fragments were present and the skull was not represented at all. Absolute age and sex determination was not possible from these slight remains.

Burial 3. CB.AC 697305.

The remains from this burial consist of 289 well calcined and fissured fragments of cremated bone weighing 169g. The fragments were well broken up and were uniformly white in colour.

The epiphyseal state of the long bones plus the presence of the roots of a permanent incisor and a permanent molar indicate an adult. The general small size of the long bones and orbits, the lack of developed brow ridges and the thickness of the frontal and occipital fragments suggest a female. There is, however, no clear evidence as to the sex of the individual.

Burial 4. CB.AE 697305.

144 fragments of uniformly cream coloured cremated bone were recovered. This burial exhibited more variability in fragment size than those previously described but the remains were nevertheless fairly well broken up.

One individual was represented here by thick fragments of skull showing well defined arterial grooves and long bones with equally well defined muscle attachments, suggestive of a male. The state of sutural closure of the skull fragments and their general thickness indicate that the individual was probably adult. Two large fragments of radius shaft, the larger 8.8cm. in length, exhibited pronounced curvature possibly due to rickets in childhood.

Burial 5. CB.AF 697305.

The remains consist of a large collection of 648 cremated fragments weighing 702g. The fragments were uniformly cream in colour and showed only slight fissuring.

Despite the large size of the remains compared to the other cremations no duplications of bone were found; only one individual being represented.

Fragments from most parts of the body were present and one portion of skull contained part of the temporal bone together with a large mastoid process indicating that the individual was probably male. All the skull fragments were fairly thick and suture closure was complete. It was also evident that the individual had relatively large orbits. The long bones were large and thick with well marked muscle insertion points, factors in favour of the individual being male. The state of the epiphyses and skull suture closure indicate an adult.

Burial 6. CB.AG 697305.

The remains from this incomplete and disturbed cremation consist of 80 tiny, well broken up fragments weighing 37g. and uniformly cream in colour.

The only identifiable fragments were three from the skull and one condylar fragment. Unfortunately none were diagnostically human and sexing and ageing is not possible.

Burial 7. CB.AH 697305.

Another incomplete collection, the remains consist of 65 fragments of white, well calcined cremated bone weighing 28g.

All the long bone fragments were thin with small cross sections and this, together with the presence of deciduous incisor and molar roots, would point to the remains having belonged to a child.

Burial 8. CB.AJ 697305.

39 cremated fragments of bone showing little fissuring and weighing 24g. were recovered. The burial also contained one small piece of clinker, possibly burnt food.

Very few bones were identifiable but the presence of a fragment of adult human femur and a tiny piece of skull showing partial closure of the suture indicates that at least the individual was adult. No further conclusions are possible.

Unstratified and Scattered Remains CB.AK 697305.

Only 22 fragments of cremated bone weighing 12g. were recovered. The fragments had been so well broken down that no positive identification could be made on any of this material and thus no conclusions are possible.

APPENDIX C: CHARCOAL FROM BURIAL 3, by G. C. Morgan (Ancient Monuments Lab.) Ministry of Works

<u>Analysis</u>	Ash	<u>Fraxinus Excelsior</u> Many large pieces about 6" dia. 150 mm
	Hazel	<u>Corylus Avellana</u> One piece $\frac{1}{2}$ " dia. 14 mm
	Ash	<u>Fraxinus Excelsior</u> Many pieces 2" dia. 50 mm
	Poplar	<u>Populus Spec.</u> 1" dia. 26 mm. One piece.
	Hazel	<u>Corylus Avellana</u> 2" dia. 50 mm. One piece.
	Ash	<u>Fraxinus Excelsior</u> 1" dia. 26 mm. One piece.
	Hazel	<u>Corylus Avellana</u> 2" dia. 50 mm. One piece.

APPENDIX D: NOTE ON LOCAL ECOLOGY - BURTON HOWES
by Prof. G. W. Dimbleby.

Material from two Bronze Age barrows at Burton Howes,¹ at 1419 ft. on the opposite slope, was examined by Prof. G. W. Dimbleby.

The results suggest that the earlier of the barrows - both of which lay on a capping of Grey Limestone Series (non-calcareous) of the Lower Oolite - was constructed on hazel-fringed, grassy heath, a clearing in a mixed forest dominated by alder and oak, with some birch, ash, pine, elm and lime. The buried soil is similar to the present moor soil, a shallow peaty gley podzol.

The other, smaller and later, barrow - on much less clayey soil that was found intensively bleached, with a well-developed, continuous thin iron-pan - was evidently erected when extensive open areas existed, although the spectrum of the forest matrix is the same.

Under both barrows the soil seemed to have been truncated and sampling columns in each case passed through inverted turves composing the mound's core. The smaller mound contained, in addition and at a higher level, material which appears to have come from a place nearer the forest itself, and therefore more recently cleared, indicating that the forest soil was less leached than the buried profile which developed as the result of clearing. There was no evidence of cultivation.

A secondary cremation had been inserted into the larger barrow which had been extended at the same time by a soil covering that reflected more grass and *Corylus* against a background of unchanged forest.

1 DIMBLEBY, G. W. (1962) The Development of British Heathlands and their Soils, Oxford Forestry Memoirs No. 23, pp. 61-6.

APPENDIX E. Geological Report, by G.W. Goodall, B.Sc., Ph.C.

The site lies on a platform on the scarp slope of the Cleveland Hills, formed of the Estuarine Moor Grit, well known as a building stone in the area, overlying the softer Liassic Rocks. To the South a gap has been eroded through the hills linking Ryedale with the Cleveland Plain via Bilsdale.

The platform is probably due either to the local development of a sandstone in the beds of the Middle Lias, which here is much more sandy than the Upper Lias, or possibly to landslip from above. It consists of grey, brown-weathering shales, siltstones, and thin, iron-rich sandstones, which are generally much shattered. Workable iron ore can be collected by hand-picking. Most of the fossils are here replaced by iron, and could imply poor preservation of organic materials. Jet is obtainable from the Jet Rock which lies in the Middle Lias.

The Glasshouse at Scugdale (Rosedale West)

by Raymond H. Hayes, M.B.E.

Rosedale, just north of its junction with Hartoft Beck, narrows considerably. On its west side the heather-clad Spaunton Moor reaches down to the River Seven opposite the Blacksmith's Arms. These steep western slopes rise to 700 ft., where a series of shallow quarry-pits can be seen marking an outcrop of Jurassic sandstone. These are labelled 'old smelting works' on the Ordnance Survey maps, though some of the older locals call them 'the Glass Holes'. Below them is a larger quarry, operated in the mid-19th century by Matt. Smith, a mason who built Christ Church, Appleton-le-Moors, from this stone. The lower slopes are strewn with fallen boulders, many of them hidden in season by long bracken. An old bridle-track follows the 400 ft. contour, running parallel to the river and gradually rising to 500 ft., before descending again to High Askew and the roads to Appleton and Cropton. The east side of the dale at its junction with Hartoft has been inclosed below the main road, though large areas of intake have reverted to bracken and scrub. To the south-east a large state forest was planted in the 1930s destroying all the natural woodland, which had been part of the ancient forest of Pickering, noted for its mighty oaks.

The site of the Glasshouse was close to the old bridle-track, at SE 745932. It consisted of two bracken-covered mounds, the larger 25' by 19' and 3-4 ft. high; the second 19' long, E-W, by 10', N-S. To the west was a pit of 8' diameter by 3' deep, from which a revetment wall ran to the oven ('D' on plan) hidden under the bank. To the east, 60'-70' further down, was the intake wall of the two Allen Closes and a series of large slabs of stone set on end, with a partition 10' from the south entrance - presumably some sort of hut or workshop - about 25' in length. A similar foundation, some 32' by 14', lies near the bridle-track $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the south; this may be connected with the glass-working since pottery and two fragments of glass of the same period were found in a trial hole in the interior of it. In the wall of the Allen Close intakes is a two-roomed ruin, much altered in the 19th century, called 'ruin of Allen House' on the 1856 edition of the OS map. It was thatched and used as a stable by Matt. Smith in the mid-19th century. It is also supposed to have been the dwelling of an old woman who died during the severe blizzards of Jan.-March 1895. She is said to be buried by the wall between the upright stone slabs mentioned above. Excavation of 'Allen House' later (see appended report) showed relics of occupation, pottery, glass, and a hearth, of late 16th century date.

It was in the late summer of 1948 when I was walking on Spaunton Moor with my friend Alan Precious that we met the late Jack Dale of Hollins Farm, about a mile north of the site of the Glasshouse. I asked him then if he had found any traces of medieval iron-working in the form of slag-heaps near his farm, which was close to the great open-cast iron-workings of the 19th century (the Kitchen-Garbutt deposit of magnetic ore). He thought this later activity had wiped out all signs of anything earlier. When I asked him about any possible heaps of slag by the river, he said the only mounds he had seen were the 'Glass Holes' at Scugdale. He took us down to see them and, poking into the smaller mound with his stick, produced a lump of glassy slag identical with that produced by the 17th century

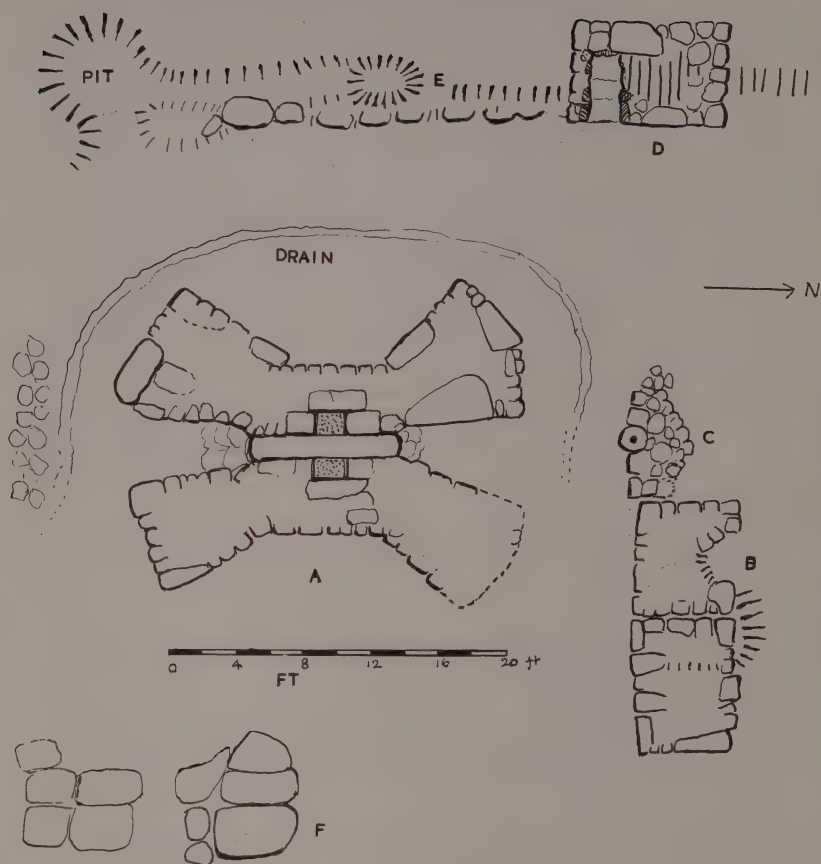
ironworks at Rievaulx, and similar to some slag Alan had seen in Bransdale. I dismissed it as iron slag, even though Jack insisted he had found pieces of thin green glass. He could not turn up any of these that day, though he had some at home. He also pointed out the supposed grave of the old woman between the large slabs, and said he started once to dig her up, but 'rued it' and left her in peace. (She was not disturbed again until 1968, when Fred Hall began to dig there, and triggered off a violent thunderstorm - the only one we experienced on the whole Glasshouse dig!)

Only 18 years later, in May 1966, did I discover that Jack Dale had been right about the glass on the site. Interest in the old iron workings by members of the Rosedale W.E.A. class the previous winter led me to investigate the mounds, and a few trowel holes produced fragments of green glass and burnt clay from the kiln. A trial excavation began soon afterwards, by permission of the Lord of the Manor, G. Wardle Darley Esq.. I was assisted by John Rushton and Peter Cook. We opened part of the stokehole to a central baulk, and found the top of the siege platform just below the turf. The site was full of bracken roots and difficult to excavate. But it was evident the kiln was similar to those used for pottery, but on a much larger scale. The stokehole was marked by a huge upright boulder 4' square, which conveniently gave us a line by which to follow the walls to the flue. Information of a very helpful nature was obtained from Mr. Owen, former curator of the Pilkington Glass Museum at St. Helen's. He put me in touch with Eric S. Wood, who had already the considerable experience of his excavation of Blundens Wood Glasshouse in Surrey. He kindly sent a copy of his report and much useful information.

In view of the importance of the site, I decided to find out more about glass-kilns before proceeding further with the excavation. Alan Aberg of the Leeds University Adult Education Dept. at Teesside asked to see the site, along with David W. Crossley of the Dept. of Economic History, Sheffield University. They offered to take charge of the excavation and arrange for volunteers from among their students, and also for a magnetic survey. Local volunteers also offered their help.

The excavation began with a week-end clearing bracken and turf following the survey in late March 1968. Later, April-May, a fortnight's dig uncovered the main kiln, the remains of a small furnace, and two annealing platforms under the smaller of the two mounds.

'A' The main kiln or furnace, for melting glass, measuring 24' by 18', consisted of a central block with two sieges or shelves, each built to accommodate one crucible, on either side of a central horizontal flue. This flue, 8 ft. long, had been rebuilt two or three times during the life of the furnace, and conveyed heat from two stokeholes through stone arches, traces of which survived and which had supported a clay roof. Four diagonal wings, one at each corner, had been built at much the same time as the central block. Their purpose was not clear, but they may be assumed to have supported small furnaces for the subsidiary processes of pot-arching, fritting, reheating etc. One, at the NE corner, had been dismantled during the life of the furnace, for fire-ash from the adjacent stokehole had accumu-



Key to Plan 1

- A Main Furnace
- B Double annealing platform
- C Small fritting oven or furnace
- D Platform with flue, perhaps for pot-arching
- E Bowl-shaped clay hearth; revetment of stones and claypit to S.
- F Paved working floor

lated over its debris. The furnace was built of stone, roughly dressed and laid with a core of rubble and clay within the facing walls. A drain and a number of post-holes were found around the furnace; to the east were paved areas, probably hut or shelter floors for the glassworkers. A small quantity of green-glazed pottery and stone-ware was found here, along with large amounts of glass and crucible fragments. Samples of clay from beneath the furnace have been removed for dating by thermo-remanent magnetism.

A similar furnace was excavated by S. E. Wimbolt in 1932, at Vann near Burgate, Surrey. This was built of Tudor bricks and was smaller than the Rosedale one, only standing about 18 inches high as compared with 3-4 ft., though Wimbolt's dig was poor and his notes very scrappy. It had wings about 6 ft. long, and was probably worked by an Italian, Luthery or Luteri, post-1570. Another example had been found in 1895 at Buckholt, Hants, which was also constructed of brick and flint. It resembles Vann and Rosedale, though the plan is very badly drawn. A good illustration of this type of furnace is to be found among the plates in Diderot and D'Alembert's Encyclopedia (1750). The plate shows clearly the central furnace with the four wing arches, each receiving heat from the central fire through channels (known as linnet holes) leading from the furnace end of the wing arch. Although the furnace illustrated was coal-fired, the internal construction is essentially similar to the Rosedale furnace.

'B' A few feet NE of the main furnace, under the second mound, lay a stone platform 16' by 6'. On it, at the east end, burnt clay from a hearth was found, and a semi-circular entry at the north side might have been for loading the platform with glass for annealing. The platform was doubled in size by the construction of a western half against the faced stone of the original eastern block. Again, the finds here were mainly vessel glass.

'C' To the north of the main furnace was a foundation that may have been a fritting oven. No superstructure survived, but large fragments of crucibles and some smaller pieces of glass were found on and around it. A roughed-out quernstone from the sandstone outcrop at 700 ft. OD was found in the base of the structure.

'D' (Oven). In the steep hillside to the NW was a similar structure in rather better preservation. It was 9' by 6', abutting into the hillside and 3'6" high, with a slabbed stone top in situ at the back. At the southern end was a flue 4' by 2' wide and 2'3" high, well built and flagged at the base. It showed traces of intense heat, though the north end of the platform was unburnt. The type of glass waste found on and around it suggested that the reheating and working of vessel glass had been carried out here, though the oven strongly resembles those used for pot-arching. (Cf. illustration in G. Bontemps, Guide de Verrier, 1858).

Southward from this oven ran a revetted trench containing much burnt clay and ash, full of glass waste, and also a bowl-shaped depression, probably a furnace ('E'), 3' by 2', of clay. At the south end it adjoined a pit, apparently dug for obtaining clay.

The actual source of the sand used in the manufacture of the glass is not yet identified, but industrial sand is still obtained 2 miles north of Castleton, from similar strata to those in Rosedale.

The glass found on the site was predominantly broken vessel, some of which may have been cullet (waste glass brought in from other sources for re-use). The amount was large enough to suggest the manufacture of vessel here. The main furnace, designed for only two crucibles, in contrast to the four or six of contemporary window-glass producers, points to this conclusion. The glass is of good quality, well fired, though green in colour; the normal medieval 'forest glass' was not purified, so that the ingredients carried and retained their original impurities, thus giving the glass a green colour.

Many different mould-blown patterns, wythen, trailing, milled and folded bases, bottles and tubes and parts of three linen-smoothers, have turned up. So have dozens of fragments of 'pontils' formed by the blow-pipe before the vessel was cut off, and droppings of glass used in testing the 'frit' or mixture. Glass is made up of roughly:

silica (usually sand)	75%
alkali	15%
lime	10%

Lime was probably obtained from ash of bracken, though the mineral was to be had locally at Cropton and Spaunton, only about three miles away. It was mixed with cullet-waste and wood-ash: "Elizabethan glassmakers preferred beechwood," said Dan Hogan of Pilkington's Glass Museum when he visited the site, "but there was apparently none available in Rosedale, so they probably used oak, the second best choice. Without knowing what it contained, they knew it was necessary to the process." In fact the ash contained all the minerals needed to help the sand to melt. To aid the melting still further they would have fired the sand and ash together before putting them in the refractory pot with the cullet; one of the ovens may have been a fritting furnace for this purpose.

For melting the glass a temperature of about 1200 degrees centigrade is required. Agricola (*De Re Metallica*, 1556) says:

"A fierce fire of dry wood must be kept up for two nights and a day; two boys must take turns day and night to feed the furnace at both ends with dry logs (billets). Dry wood was vital because working close to a furnace with no chimney would be impossible with the smoke of green wood."

He also says: "Those who cook (the glass) for only one night have a less pure and translucent result than those who first make a glassy mass and then re-cook fragments of it for two days and nights. For good glass, the cooking as well as the materials count."

Glass furnaces and iron bloomeries used great quantities of wood, hence the destruction of large areas of forest. The fireboxes of glasshouse furnaces were usually 6-8 ft long, 18" deep and 2 ft wide (Rosedale only 18" wide). In one Wealden glasshouse, between June 1585 and 18th Jan. 1586, 543 cords of wood were used. 700 cords per year is a rough estimate, therefore; the Wealden furnace worked for 226 days in a year since at certain times in the height of summer the heat made it impossible to operate it.

The Rosedale house was probably in production between about 1580 and 1615 - the date when a royal proclamation prohibited the use of timber for glasshouses. Coal was found to be cheaper and more efficient, and new types of furnace, protected by a monopoly, were evolved, usually near a coalfield. Glassblowing in 1611 was referred to as "the art, feat and mystery" and the furnace was described as a fickle mistress, who must be humoured and whose favours were not to be depended upon. Jean Carre, the famous Wealden glassman, circa 1567 paid his principal workman 18 shillings per day: we do not know what hours were worked or what expenses he had to meet out of this, but it was a very high rate at a time when skilled carpenters, masons and plumbers were only paid about 1/- per day.

A team consisted of a master glass-blower (the gaffer), his chief assistant (the footman), and one or two boys. There were also woodmen who burnt the oakwood after collecting it from the foresters or felling it themselves; also sand-diggers and panniermen who traded or carried the finished vessels. They probably used the same hollow ways as we did in removing the furnace to Hutton-le-Hole. One wonders where the products were sold - locally or further afield? And do any remain in collections or museums?

After excavation the furnace was dismantled stone by stone to be rebuilt at the Ryedale Folk Museum at Hutton-le-Hole under a wooden shed of contemporary pattern. The task of transporting the dismantled stones after the excavators had finished was formidable. The autumn of 1968 was a very wet one, making it impossible to reach the site with landrover or tractor. According to the locals, no vehicle had ever been down this side of the dale since 19th century carts or sleds used the ancient trackway.

The vital central portion of the main furnace was carefully swathed in plaster of Paris and bandages by W.R. Goodall and his helpers from the Folk Museum. Peter Cook and Laurie Morley numbered the stones, aided by Michael Maw. They had to be left on the site until June 1969 before it was dry enough to move them. In the meantime Brigadier A. Shaw called in the assistance of the Army, which sent a sergeant to look at the site. He arranged to visit Rosedale in March, but the previous day sent word that even the Army was snowed up at Ripon, so his visit was postponed until May. When he did arrive the day was very wet and misty, and drifts of old snow still lay in the hollows. The sergeant proposed fixing a cable winch up the steep slope to Spaunton Moor, and then examined the east bank of the river for a bailey bridge crossing, but finally decided the route we suggested by the hollow ways was the best. The large boulders and rocks in the way could be dynamited! However, this scheme did not materialise as the Army could not function until after the Investiture at Caernarvon in July. August was proposed, but on account of the shooting season and the fact that we should miss the best part of the summer, we decided to try it ourselves.

Late in May the route was prospected, with Robin Frank as driver of the land-rover, and Robin Butler, the Kirby Moorside blacksmith, as stone-breaker. Armed with a big hammer, he dealt with several boulders, whilst the rest of the 'heavy gang' dug out and laid stones in the ruts, and marked out the route with rods. The biggest obstacle was a wide bog on the slope opposite Hartoft End. This was

bridged by a massive stone culvert. By early June several loads of stones from the site were led up the improvised road to the moor top, where they were eventually removed by John Gibson (Junior) with his tractor and trailer. The rest went by landrover with the home-made trailer behind. Some of the tourists in Hutton and Lastingham looked with consternation at the huge stones roped to this contraption, and gave us a wide berth.

The difficult task of re-assembling the stones to fit the plans of the furnace was a headache for the Curator, Bert Frank. He eventually made a very good reconstruction of the main furnace and oven 'D', restored to what he concluded was the original height. The crucible holders were carefully fitted together like a jigsaw, by Bill Goodall and Michael Maw. The shed covering the furnaces was the work of Bert and Robin Frank, assisted by Laurie Morley on occasions. Their plan was based on the medieval covering shed in a drawing from the Travels of Sir John Mandeville, rather earlier than the Rosedale glasshouse, but supported by drawings from Agricola's De Re Metallica. The shed is built almost entirely of wooden shingles on stout posts.

As well as the glass kilns, the Museum display includes specimens of their products - fragments of goblets, bottles, wine-glasses, moulded and handled cups, round and square bases, applied rosettes of 'French' type, and many waste runs or droppings from the manufacture. There is also a little cylinder-blown window glass. For contrast, there is a display of the Hildyard Collection of Roman glass, including two large burial urns, a beaker, flasks, dishes and flanged cups, all of green forest glass made by a similar process to the glass from Rosedale. A collection of later glass, Victorian and early 20th century, completes the show cases. All in all, this glass museum and its showcases make an exhibit few such institutions in the north of England can rival.

APPENDIX A. THE EXCAVATION OF ALLEN HOUSE, ROSEDALE WEST, SE 745932.

October 18-19th, 1969, by R.H. Hayes. Note: see inside back cover for plan.

As mentioned above, in the description of the glasshouse site, the remains of Allen House lie close by, described on the 1856 O.S. map as 'Ruin of Allen House', and similarly mentioned in a tax return of 1840. Two small fields between the house, which is bonded into the west intake wall, and the River Seven, are called 'Allen Closes' and are mentioned in a pre-inclosure terrier (1715) for Lastingham Parish:

"Tithes of one-tenth of corn and hay in all arable lands in ye open or town-fields of Lastingham - including ye grounds called Allen's Closes" (The Closes are shown later on the O.S. map as 'Appleton detached'.)

The south end of the building was used as a stable for a horse employed in stone-hauling from a quarry on the hillside above and SW of the site, by Matt. Smith (mason) and J. Pennock of Hartoft End Inn. The stone was taken to build the church at Appleton-le-Moors in 1860-65. There was no quarry here previously, but higher up, at 700 ft. on the outcrop of moor-gritstone, were a line

of shallow quarry-like pits, locally known as 'the Glass Holes', though the connexion with the glass kilns has not been solved.

Allen House was built of freestone and fits into the longhouse type. 38-39' long (N-S), 15-16' wide (E-W), it stands on a level 'skaife' or platform on the hill-slope at 400' OD. It is divided by a partition wall 1' 8" thick, with an almost central blocked doorway, and forms two separate compartments - the dwelling at the north end and the byre at the south. The former is the larger, 20' 9" by 16', with the north wall 2' 6" thick, tumbled and repaired though still standing 6-7' high. In its lower courses is a slab 7' 6" by 1' 10" by 9" thick. The east wall is also in a poor state, with signs of rebuilding and, inside, of fire - possibly from campers. The partition wall still stands about its original height, 14-16', and the blocked doorway has a lintel of decayed oak, possibly from a roof support or rafter; one or two dressed stones have been re-used in its construction. The byre entered via this doorway is about 14' square, divided by the feeding-walk or cross-passage with opposite doors, E and W. The east door has a displaced threshold stone 4' 3" long and 8" wide, with two 3" square slots at either end for wooden upright jambs, with bolt holes; the stone is very worn on top. The south wall is up to 9' high and has corbels remaining at both ends; it is over 2' thick, built (or perhaps rebuilt) on a stepped footing 3' from the ground. In this south wall there is a loophole, and possibly another that has been blocked up. The floor of the byre is fairly level, paved with large stone slabs on which lies a 3-4" layer of dark humus - decayed bracken and manure, suggesting its use as a stable. Jack Pennock, aged 85, formerly of the Blacksmith's Arms, Hartoft End, remembered the byre once had a thatched roof. The paving was not lifted to see if there were traces of earlier occupation. The skaife extends 4' to the east and 6' to the north.

The dwelling at the north end was excavated in October 1969. The west wall had gone almost to turf level, except close to the junction with the byre, where it stood 3' high. It is 2' thick, and composed of large blocks of stone with rubble in the centre, and is probably the original wall on the west side. The interior, inner measurements 18' by 14', had a 3-4" layer of turf and black soil, full of bracken roots and grass. In it was a mass of tumbled stone, especially at the partition wall end, though the lower layers were fairly flat for some 3-5' around the doorway, perhaps indicating a paved entrance. More tumbled stones lay at the north end, and a strip 14' by 3' 6" was left unexcavated.

Below the turf and stones, 8-10" down, was a trampled layer of hard yellow clay, full of burnt stones, patches of burnt clay, fragments of glass resembling those from the furnace, two large pieces of crucible, fragmentary iron objects, and two hones. Under the tumbled stones in the humus at the SW corner lay several pieces of a late 18th century platter, with a design of Joseph and his brethren accused by Potiphar's wife. Below it, on the clay floor, was a hone of fine-grained stone 3½" by 1 1/8". In the actual clay was part of a clay tobacco pipe (Adrian Oswald's Type 4A, 1610-40).

In front of the blocked doorway was a slab of flat stone, 2' 9" by 1' 2", dressed on top, and 6" thick; on this lay the layer of rubble and smaller stones suggesting a later paving. A foot away was a post-hole 5" in diameter, with burnt stone and one piece of glass in the filling. Nearby was a lead plumb-bob weighing 8½ oz., pierced in the centre by a hole 1/8" in diameter, and some moulded glass.

Less glass lay by the east wall, but two potsherds occurred, of buff ware with flaky green glaze internally and externally (small basin or bowl of about 1600 - J.G. Rutter). Another rim in buff with brown-green glaze was found near the hearth. The largest sherds came from a post-hole or pit in the central area, 1' 10" deep tapering from 18" to 6" at the bottom; four body sherds 3/8" thick, coarse brown externally, brown-green glaze and ribbed interior (possibly parts of a storage jar).

In the NW corner was a hearth of burnt flat slabs with a crude kerb on one side. It measured about 3' E-W by 2' 3" N-S. In charcoal by its edges were three pieces of thick dark glass, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a clay pipe stem. The area to the east of the hearth was disturbed by a previous trial hole that produced the same clay floor and burning, with two or three tiny fragments of glass. A trial hole outside to the west did not produce the clay floor.

The absence of mid/late 19th century pottery makes it doubtful whether the old woman supposed to be buried by the intake wall further north did actually live in Allen House. Only the Potiphar platter could have belonged to this period, and may equally have lasted from an earlier date.

APPENDIX B: THE GLASSMEN OF ROSEDALE.

While the excavations were in progress on the site, Mr. J. Hurst, of Hutton-le-Hole was delving into the Lastingham Parish Registers for any entries appertaining to glassmaking. Allen House & Closes are just within the Lastingham Parish boundary, so it was possible the people living there were buried at the Parish Church. In his capacity as Publicity Officer for the Ryedale Folk Museum he thought it might be possible to find something about the immigrants who set up the furnace in such a remote part of England, keeping the secrets of their trade, as well as the site, to themselves.

He says (in Parish Magazine, Aug. 1969) "The people working at the furnace, the folk living in the parish were all alive in the tremendous period of the Elizabethan Age. It was the age of Drake, Sidney, Spencer, Shakespeare, Raleigh, Mary Queen of Scots, the Spanish Armada, and the final period of the conversion of the country from Catholicism to Protestantism. Who were these people starting a new industry in this remote part of North Yorkshire in this turbulent age?

"Among the earliest of Elizabeth's acts of Parliament were the Act of Supremacy and the Act of Uniformity in 1559. One consequence was that all parishes had to keep Registers of births, deaths, and marriages. So here was an obvious place to start looking for evidence of possible glassworkers. Fortunately, Lastingham Church Records are in good order and fairly complete, and the Rev. J. Stewart was kind enough to allow me to study them at my leisure.

"My search was soon rewarded, for an entry in the Burial Register of 1593 records the death of 'the wife of AMABIE-GLASMAN'. The name Amabie occurs nowhere else, nor does the term Glasman, and there are no details of the wife's name. It is well known that French glassmakers were brought over from Lorraine to England from 1567 onwards and if Amabie were a Frenchman recently arrived, working or living in or near the woods in the dale, it is perhaps not surprising that not much

was known of him or his wife. No other such helpful entry was found but one further fact became obvious as the names were studied. This was that between 1570 and 1605, many families with strange-sounding names were in the parish and many of these names occurred only once or twice, the majority being of children or wives. Names such as Agaret, Goytle, Gastucke, Vasye, Hogonet, Ballaine, Picars, appear in this period, mostly on just one occasion and then never again. Other strange names do occur again in different forms - Dousane looks French, but eventually settles down as Dowson. Making allowances for all such variations in spelling it is clear that there was an influx of strangers into the parish at the time and that some of them were probably French.

Work at a glass furnace at that time, so it is said, did not go on during the 8 or 10 weeks of the 'summer heat', and it seems possible that the specialist French glassworkers might have moved away in the summer to be replaced in some cases by others when the furnace started up again. Only a few specialists were needed at any one time, and local people could do all the labouring work of digging and carrying sand, cutting and making suitable-sized billets of wood, cutting bracken, and supplying all the materials needed. A new industry would be an attraction for many outside the parish, and it seems clear that quite a lot of families came in from the surrounding areas. The family of Dellifue appears as Dylyfue in 1571, and after alternating as Delifue, and Dyllafewe, dies out in 1602 after a period of some 30 years.

Another name which has no foreign connotation in itself but is of very great interest is:-

Johes Carr filius Johis buried 1590.

It is probably too much of a coincidence to assume that this father and son are the descendents of Jean Carre, of Arras and later of Antwerp and London, who obtained a licence to manufacture glass in this country in 1567, and who introduced many glassmakers from Lorraine. In a letter to Lord Burghley in 1567 he suggested that he should build up 12 furnaces in England as well as 6 in Ireland, and also stated that he would use 'certain plants, such as bracken, briars, and some marine plants, certain pebbles or small stones, sand, and other things of little worth'. (Kenyon G.H. The Glass Industry of the Weald)

Coincidence or not, however, it is a fact that the strange names appear in numbers in the parish records from 1567 onwards, and it is also a fact that the surname Carr does not appear anywhere else in the records from 1559 to 1651. It is known that Jean Carre's will, dated 2nd of May 1572, is signed 'Johis Carr'. He also had a son, John Baptist Carre, whom he wished to be taught the art of making small glass. Certainly Rosedale could provide 'things of little worth' and if the furnace were one of Jean Carre's twelve English furnaces then it is not impossible that his son should visit it."

The name ALLAIN appears in 1567 - could this be the man who gave his name to the intakes - ALLEN CLOSES.?

The Lord of Spaunton Manor at this time was John Bonvell or Bonville - also a little French-sounding - but the Manorial Records appear to be lost. Though Mr. Hurst has found his will, which gives interesting details of Spaunton Hall, and mentions Dellifue, it throws no light on the glass makers.

Hood Castle

by Arthur H. Whitaker

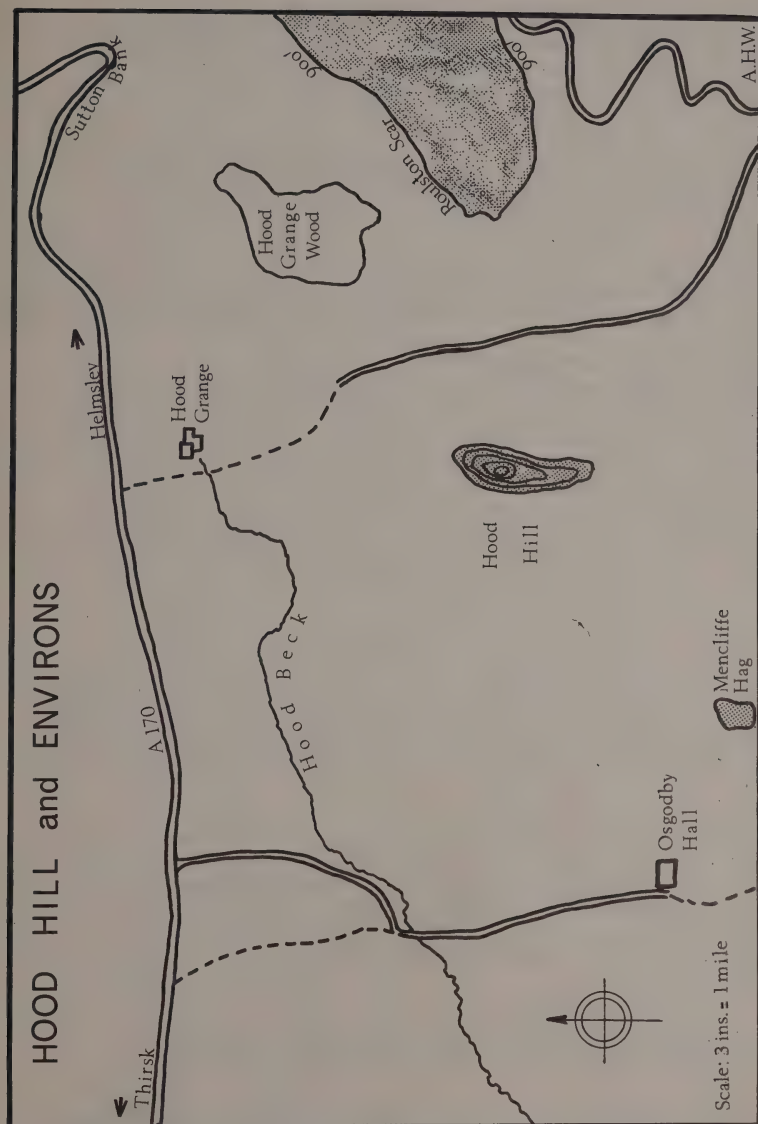
A few yards to the south of the A170 road which leads to Thirsk, and less than a furlong from the bottom of Sutton Bank, stands Hood Grange (SE 504823). Due south again rises the prominent conical hill known as Hood Hill (SE 504814) only a few feet less in height than Roulston Scar to which the Hill turns its eastern face. Both the Grange and the Hill lie within the parish of Kilburn and the ancient Wapentake of Birdforth. The story of Hood Grange and the part it played in the histories of Byland and Newburgh abbeys will be familiar to anyone who has read the guide books or topographical works relating to the Thirsk area or the Vale of Mowbray; but few people know that for at least two centuries there was a castle at Hood. It is the purpose of this essay to trace the history of this castle and to present the evidence for its location on the summit of Hood Hill.

The first piece of documentary evidence which we have for the existence of Hood Castle is contained in the "*Chronica Monasterii de Melsa*" - the History of Meaux Abbey - which recounts the story of a certain Hugelin de Etton¹.

"He also had the custody of the castle of Hood near Byland, in time of war, in accordance with a precept of our lord king Henry I. Some time later he was in such disgrace with the king that he lost the custody of the said castleand the said king gave the custody of the said castle to Odo de Maunsell, a French knight".

Was Hood, then, a royal castle built by Henry I? Not necessarily so. One of the Conqueror's great tenants-in-chief was Hugh Fitzbaldric whose fifty manors in Yorkshire included most of the land in the area under discussion. In 1086 these holdings passed by royal grant to Robert de Stuteville (I), but he forfeited them in 1106 when he rebelled against Henry I and was captured at the battle of Tenchebrai. Many of de Stuteville's lands, including the manor of Kilburn, were granted to Nigel d'Albini the father of Roger de Mowbray. As we shall see, the latter did have a castle at Hood, but he could hardly have been the builder of that referred to in the '*Chronica*' since he was not born till after 1118 and in 1138 when he fought at the battle of the Standard he was 'still a boy' (*adhuc puerulus*), and by this time Henry had been dead three years.

A clue might reside in the phrase used by the Chronicler - 'in time of war'. In the very early years of his reign (he came to the throne in 1100), Henry was engaged in a struggle with his brother Robert both for the English throne and the possession of Normandy. Some of the most powerful of the feudal lords in England supported Robert, but by 1103 most of them had been humiliated and dispossessed of their English fiefs and castles and Henry's final victory at Tenchebrai rendered his position in England secure. It seems a distinct possibility that the first castle at Hood was built by Robert de Stuteville, that he forfeited it as a result of his opposition to the king and that its custody was temporarily committed to Hugelin de Etton and then to Odo de Maunsell. When de Stuteville's fiefs were granted to Nigel d'Albini and thence to his son Roger de Mowbray, Hood Castle would pass into the latter's hands.



Certainly he had possession of it about the year 1150. In 1147 Roger took part in the Second Crusade during which, if we are to believe the manuscript which Dugdale reproduces², he had some exciting adventures, being captured by the Saracens and ransomed by the Templars. Furthermore

"in the course of his travels he came upon a dragon and a lion fighting in the valley called Saranell; he fought the dragon to the death and brought the lion back to England with him to his castle of Hood".

(In passing it may be noted that the arms of the Mowbrays is a lion rampant). Disinclined as we may be to believe Crusaders' tales which border on the marvellous, there would seem to be no real reason to doubt the fact of de Mowbray's possession of Hood Castle.

Some time after Roger returned from the crusades, about the year 1160, he enfeoffed Robert de Stuteville III with 10 knights fees which included the manor of Kilburn and presumably the castle of Hood. I say presumably because, although there is no documentary evidence of the fact, there is other evidence which strongly suggests it. In 1173 de Mowbray joined forces with King William of Scotland and a number of disaffected English barons in a revolt against Henry II. The revolt was crushed, and the leader of the loyal Yorkshire army was Robert de Stuteville III who at that time was Sheriff of the County. The ancient chronicle which is the chief source of our information about this rebellion records that in 1176

"the castles of Roger de Mowbray were thrown down; that is to say the castle of Thirsk and the castle of Malzeard"³.

These were Roger's Yorkshire castles; he also had a castle at Axholme in Lincolnshire which suffered the same fate. There is no mention of Hood Castle which clearly would have been destroyed with the other castles if Roger had been in possession of it. It seems pretty certain in fact that in 1173 Hood was held by de Stuteville; it may even have served as a strategic point in the campaign of 1173-74.

De Mowbray did not, as one might have supposed, lose his head for his part in the rebellion. On the contrary he was pardoned and it seems probable that he even got back the castle of Hood. At any rate his son Nigel, some years before his (Nigel's) death in 1191, gave the manor of Kilburn to John Daiville⁴. A possible date for the resumption by the de Mowbrays of the manor is 1183 when Robert de Stuteville III died. From this time until 1319 Kilburn and Hood were in the possession of the Daiville family.

The next significant piece of documentary evidence about the castle occurs in the reign of Henry III and in the year 1264. In that year the king issued a

"Licence for John de Eyvill (ie Daiville) and his heirs to enclose a place of his called Hood co. York with a dyke and a wall of stone and lime and to crenellate it and to hold it so fortified and crenellated for ever".⁵

The wording of the Licence suggests that the castle had fallen into a state of some disrepair and that Daiville had determined to make its renewal a major building operation. It also leads us to speculate on the character of Hood Castle hitherto. The mention in the document of "a dyke and a wall of stone" suggests that these features were not part of the original de Mowbray castle, and leads us to suppose that this may have been largely a wooden construction of the familiar Norman motte and bailey type. In this connection it is interesting to read the report of an archaeological survey carried out by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments at York on what it calls the "Medieval Fort" on the summit of Hood Hill. The relevant part of the report is as follows:-

"The work consists of (a) a semi-circular area defended on the N, W and S by double rock-cut ditches and on the E by a precipitous slope. There are traces of landslip on the E and there may originally have been a completely circular enclosure: (b) to the S there is a lower ditch cutting across the more gentle slope on this side and continuing on the W side as scarping (or perhaps a filled-in single ditch).....

The main work thus consists of a small almost circular enclosure on the summit of the hill with a slightly larger enclosure below and around it. It approximates to a motte and bailey, and is the form a motte and bailey castle could well take, adapted to the circumstances of its siting on this hill".

I am very grateful to Mr. H. G. Ramm of the Royal Commission who sent me this report in reply to a request from me for information on this subject.

According to the two foremost authorities on the origins of place-names - A.H. Smith and Prof. E. Ekwall - the name Hood or Hode can have two possible meanings⁶ (a) 'the top of a hill, or 'a hood-shaped hill' and (b) 'a protected place', 'a shelter'. A third authority, Dr. O.K. Schram, suggests the word may be derived from the Middle Low German word 'hoede' - 'a place under military protection, a fortress'. One of the Byland Abbey charters copied out by Dodsworth states quite categorically⁷

"Hood is a certain great hill (mons) on the west side of Rutandkelde".

We cannot now know for certain where 'Rutandkelde' was, but it is perhaps not an outrageous suggestion that the 'Roulston' of Roulston Scar may be derived from 'Rutand'⁸ - and it does lie to the west of Hood Hill. It seems extremely likely, in fact, that when the Byland and Newburgh charters refer to Hood, as distinct from Hood Grange, (as they frequently do, particularly in confirmation charters) they mean precisely Hood Hill. Indeed, there doesn't appear to have been anything else to which they could refer by that name. None of the great documentary sources for the names of the medieval vills of Yorkshire - Domesday (1089), Kirkby's Inquest (1284-5), the exhaustive Lay Subsidy Returns of 1301, the return of Knights' Fees (1302) or the Nomina Villarum of 1316 - make any mention of a vill of Hood: and Prof. Beresford's monumental researches into the 'lost vills' of Yorkshire record nothing of such a place.

A castle at "Hood near Byland" can only have stood somewhere in the neighbour-

hood of the Grange and the Hill. In view of the complete absence of any evidence for an alternative site, and of the cumulative witness of place-names, documentary references and archaeological remains which this essay has endeavoured to produce, there can surely be little doubt that Hood Castle stood on what is now called Hood Hill.

There is a little more history of the castle to recount before a silence falls on the records. In 1319 Sir John Daiville sold the manor of Kilburn and Hood Castle for 200 marks⁹ to the ill-starred Thomas, Earl of Lancaster who seems almost immediately to have granted them to the Vescy family; for in 1322 when, for his treason against Edward II, the Earl lost his lands and his head we find amongst the Patent Rolls¹⁰ for that year a

"Mandate to Isabella, late wife of John de Vescy, who holds for life the castle of Hood and the manor of Kilburn of the inheritance of Thomas, late Earl of Lancaster, the reversion whereof by reason of the forfeiture of the said Thomas belongs to the king, to make recognition of whatever right she claims therein together with her fealty due for the same...."

This is the last reference I have been able to discover about Hood Castle, and speculation concerning its further history would be worthless. The researches I have outlined in this essay were originated by a chance discovery when engaged on quite another subject. Perhaps another happy chance may some day enable myself, or another person, to pursue the story a little further. I would like to think so.

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1. "Chronica Monasterii de Melsa". Rolls Series (1866) p. 316.
2. Dugdale - "Monasticon Anglicanum" Vol. VI p. 320.
3. "Gesta Henrici II et Stephani" - Benedict of Peterborough. Rolls Series.
4. Yorks. Arch. Soc. "Early Yorks. Charters" Vol. IX, p. 222.
5. Cal. Patent Rolls Henry III 1258-66, p. 342.
6. A.H. Smith - "Place Names of the North Riding", p. 195.
7. Dodsworth MS. Vol. 94, f.7 (In Bodleian Library, Oxford).
8. But cf. Rutankeld in Section 7 of following article.
9. "Complete Peerage" Vol. IV, pp 132/3.
10. Cal. Pat. Rolls Edward II 1321-24, p. 204.

A Gazetteer of local place names in the vicinity of Byland Abbey and Newburgh Priory

by John McDonnell

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1. Introductory

There are no printed chartularies for either Byland Abbey or Newburgh Priory as there are for such major Yorkshire monastic houses as Rievaulx, Guisborough, Whitby or Meaux. A fairly comprehensive manuscript chartulary for Byland survives in the British Museum (see Bibliography below), but it seems to be a late copy, and some of the place-names are so corrupt as to be unidentifiable without support from more reliable sources. Furthermore the Victoria County History for the North Riding omits several of the townships in the locality, because either they had no independent existence in medieval times, or they were detached portions of wapentakes other than Birdforth. Perhaps partly for this reason Professor A.H. Smith's coverage in his North Riding volume of county place-names is also sketchy. It seemed high time, therefore, that material collected by the present writer over a period of years was made available to the public. The problem remained of how to present it; a 'raw' catalogue of place-names could be useful to scholars but undeniably dull to everyone else, while to build an article on some particular aspect, such as the Byland 'waterworks' of a previous article, would involve only selective quotation and would baffle and frustrate anybody seeking consistent coverage of the area. In the end I have settled for a doubtless unsatisfactory compromise; the catalogue is provided, but it is prefaced by some notes on certain particular phenomena which seemed to merit slightly fuller treatment.

My own main interest is in the pattern of monastic settlement and communications on the Hambleton Hills and in the Coxwold-Gilling Gap, and the collecting and identifying of place-names has been incidental to this. The gazetteer therefore makes no claim to being definitive, and there is no consistent attempt to offer derivations of the names listed; some are obvious, others require an expert to unravel their etymology. My highest ambition, in fact, is to establish certain useful co-ordinates for future students, and perhaps by the identification on the ground of a handful of obscure documentary references to help some embryo Canon Atkinson with his footnotes – or, more typically, to provide the pretext for a swingeing denunciation of my suggestions.

That most migratory of monastic communities, which had settled first at Hood Grange, then near Tilehouse Farm, Old Byland, and, for the thirty years it took to build the final Abbey, penultimately in or near the village of Oldstead, gradually acquired massive grants of land both locally and further afield. The local granges, mills, rights of way, pasturage, etc., fall into two main groups: (a) holdings in and near the Coxwold-Gilling Gap, which alone are the concern of this article, and

(b) sheep-strays and granges on the Hambleton Hills to the north. The two areas are in fact contiguous, so for convenience the frontier between them has been artificially laid along the line of the 'High Street', roughly the present A170 from Thirsk towards Helmsley, between Sutton Bank Top and Tom Smith's Cross. (It should be stressed that the road up Sutton Bank was not then a highway but only an access track for those with grazing rights on the hilltop; but the north-south thoroughfare of Hambleton Street was *via regia* and the most venerable of highways, forking on top of Sutton Bank to York, via Oldstead and Crayke, and to Malton via the High Street and Hovingham.) The place-names dealt with here relate only to the area south of this frontier, and therefore Hood and Osgoodby Granges are included, while Scawton and Old Byland will have to await a subsequent study.

The Coxwold-Gilling Gap runs roughly east-west, with the Hambletons to the north and the Howardian Hills (Yearsley Ridge) to the south. Thinly settled by Saxons and Danes where the clay was not too heavy and waterlogged for their cultivation, crossed here and there by the ancient trackways referred to above, the Gap owed its real emergence as productive land to the monks of Byland and the canons of Newburgh. The demarcation line between the two communities (who seem to have co-existed a good deal better than Byland did previously with their fellow-Cistercians of Rievaulx) slants diagonally across the Gap from north of Coxwold to the north-east corner of the modern Newburgh Park, on the north-facing slope of the Howardian Hills. Thus, apart from a few outliers, the area covered in the gazetteer is bounded by A170 on the north, a line from Tom Smith's Cross through Ampleforth to Yearsley on the east, the ridgeway known as 'Malton Street' (originally the southern boundary of Newburgh's land) on the south, and a line from Oulston to Hood Grange on the west.

2. Bibliography and acknowledgments

The principal sources of written forms of place-names listed are abbreviated as follows:

<u>Burton</u>	<u>Mon. Ebor.</u> , 1758 edition.
<u>Dodsworth 76</u>	Dodsworth MS 76 (S.C.5018), Bodleian Library. (Copies of this MS consulted are in Yorks. Arch. Soc. Library, Leeds: MS 401)
<u>Dugdale</u>	<u>Mon. Angl.</u> , 1859 edition.
<u>Eg.2823</u>	British Museum, Egerton MS 2823. (Other MSS in the British Museum contain material relating to Byland and Newburgh, but have not been searched. They include: Egerton 2139-2173 (charters owned by Byland and Newburgh); Add. Ch. 70691-95 (grants etc. to Byland, c.1170-1335); Add. Ch. 66951 A-C (15th cent. abstracts of deeds concerning Byland, 1226-1280); Egerton 2174 (deed concerning Baxby in Coxwold).)

<u>EYC</u>	<u>Early Yorkshire Charters</u> (pub. Yorks. Arch. Soc.)
<u>Farrer</u>	Copies of Dodsworth MSS acquired from trustees of late Dr. W.M. Farrer, now in Leeds City Library.
<u>Smith</u>	A.H. Smith, <u>Place-names of the North Riding</u> , 1928.
<u>YAS</u>	Record Series of Yorks. Arch. Soc.
<u>ZDV</u>	Accession no. of Newburgh material in County Record Office, Northallerton.
<u>1605 map</u>)	Estate plans of Newburgh, found in an outhouse of Newburgh Priory by the writer, now donated by Capt. Wombwell to County Record Office. Both in <u>ZDV</u> .
<u>1727 map</u>)	

The writer gratefully acknowledges the kindness and co-operation of Capt. V.M. Wombwell of Newburgh Priory, the staff of the British Museum, the North Riding County Archivist and his staff, and Mr. A.H. Whitaker of Leeds, who has copied many a document for him. It is regrettably not possible to thank by name all the farmers, householders, innkeepers, estate employees, who for some years past have helped with or at least tolerated the writer's daft-seeming questions - and trespassing feet. But mention must at least be made of Mr. J. Weston Adamson of Oldstead Hall, Miss Sheila Frank of Ashberry House, Oldstead, Mr. Banks of Kilburn and his two sons who farm at Scencliff and Oldstead Granges.

3. Dikes (fossata).

A number of references to these man-made banks and/or ditches occur in documents, and most have been followed up on the ground. Though the location of two at least remains doubtful, the available evidence is given below. Their functions seem in all cases to be either (a) boundary or enclosure dikes, like the one which Roger de Mowbray ordered to be dug c. 1147 to settle disputes between the Byland community and the Dayvils of Kilburn ¹(see below and under Midelberg in Gazetteer), or (b) artificial water-courses like the Wildon foss (cf. Rievaulx Chartulary, Surtees vol. 83, Charter lxxv: 'to make a fossatum... and lead the River Rye through it').

One earthwork still extant on the ground which gets no mention in any medieval document is the short but massive stretch of "Double Dike" type beyond the south wall of Newburgh Park at Grid ref. SE 564747. Nor does it seem to be recorded on the 1605 or 1727 maps.

- a) Dike or dikes in BAGBY: (i) Roger de Mowbray gave land in Bagby towards the Hospitallers' wood (this suggests the northern edge of Bagby township, nearest the Hospitallers' property at Mount St. John) and permission to make a fossatum through his land thither. (YAS vol. L (Deeds II), no. 31).

(ii) Settlement of claim with Adam de Baggebi: the boundary described passes 'the fossatum enclosing the monks' park on the west'. (*Ibid.*, no. 33).

(Locations too vague to follow up on ground.)

¹This family occurs frequently in a number of variant spellings: (de) Dayville, D'Ayville, D'Eyvil, or Latinised as de Davidvilla.

- b) MIDELBERG fossatum: (i) Roger de Mowbray on his return from Normandy c.1147 heard complaints of obstruction by Byland and caused a great ditch to be made on the west side of the abbey (then at 'Stocking') between ground given to the monks and that of Robert Dayvil. (EYC IX 223).

(ii) John Dayvil granted to Byland all right and pasture 'on the east side of these bounds, viz., as the Middelberg fossatum runs from the monks' meadow into Rutendebek, and then up Rutendebek to the great road coming from the moor'. (*Ibid.*, c.1185-1210).

(iii) Byland boundaries (Dugdale V 348): 'the place where the road leaves the Moor through Hedh; and so by Rutandkeld to the fossatum under Middleberg which runs thence (de foris) to the monks' meadow...'

Identification of Rutandkeld (-bek) and Middelberg is crucial here - see Gazetteer; and there is the problem of the road "leaving the Moor through Hedh (Hood)". The boundaries of Hood Grange as granted to Newburgh, however, did then extend to the "summit of the moor" (EYC ix 208), i.e. to Sutton Bank Top, so that the "great road" must surely be the York branch of Hambleton Street, descending via Scotch Corner into Oldstead. This brings us, as Burton rightly interpreted the case, to the area of the Kilburn-Coxwold boundary, west of Oldstead. Little enough remains of Mowbray's great ditch, but faint traces do survive alongside the drainage channel NW of Scawling Wood, and continuing thence north-east into Hell Hole (SE 522803 to 528809), and the parish boundary still follows this line.

- c) OSGOODBY-KILBURN boundary: 'Stokking Dike': Chirograph dated from Kilburn, 1280, in settlement of a dispute between Byland and John de Eyvill, kt. and lord of Kilburn: 'from a certain hollow place called in the vernacular 'Le Prestpittes' ... to ... the dike which is called Stokking Dike...' (Dodsworth MS 63 f62).

Mr. Theodore Nicholson drew my attention to a large dam just east of Osgoodby Hall at SE 494810 which presumably contained another Byland fishpond (cf. 'Waterworks' article in Ryedale Historian No. 1, 1965). This is near the modern Stocking and Open Stocking Houses, but well west of the modern parish boundary, which anyway passes at a right angle to the dam. If one follows the present boundary line itself, first on a bluff (Mencliff), then along the west side of the forestry track which leaves the Kilburn-Bagby road at SE 497807, there are traces of a baulk running north and skirting the considerable area which the fishpond would have covered.

- d) THORPE HALL fossatum: Chirograph between Byland and Thomas de Colville, that the houses built by the monks below (subtus) their grange of Torp del Suth shall stand... and that the monks shall not make any pasturage beyond the fossatum next to the said houses towards the south... The monks shall make an aqueduct to run on the near side (infra) of the fossatum, and, as often as they may require, they may divert the said duct to their own use'. (Hist. MSS Comm. Var. II, 3).

Identification: assuming the monastic grange and woolhouse were at or near the site of the modern Thorpe Hall, SE 574766, (see next section for a discussion of this question), there is an unexplained divagation of the modern parish boundary, which in general follows the course of Thorpe Beck. Just south of Thorpe Hall the boundary suddenly bulges out across the beck, and in the bulge are remnants of foundations, period uncertain, and a conduit outlet, the latter possibly connected with a former mill which seems to have been powered by the water of Heron Lye Gill. The course of Thorpe Beck hereabouts has also been straightened, and has traces of a ford SW of the Hall. The details in the chirograph fit reasonably well this salient of Byland land, though its importance is not altogether clear. The fossatum in this case is plainly not the diverted beck but presumably a boundary, possibly also a stock enclosure (an agreement of c.1165 between Byland and Newburgh, preserved at Northallerton in ZDV, refers to the pasturing of 40 pigs from Thorpe in Newburgh's wood). It is worth noting however that the landowner beyond the fossatum in the chirograph is Colville of Coxwold, not Newburgh Priory, whose boundary turned south at the confluence of Heron Lye Gill with Thorpe Beck.

- e) WILDON Foss: dike of WLSIKER: (i) The Abbot's foss at Wildon Grange 'thrown down' in 1254 (YAS XII (Inquisitions I), 38).
- (ii) '...as the Abbot's dike continues between Killeburn field and Wlsiker (YAS L (Fines), 32-3).
- (iii) John d'Eyvill granted to the Abbot 7 acres of wood 'lying next the road between the dike of Wlsiker to the west..' (YAS LXXII (Fines), 57-8).

Identification: this must be the beck running south from Low Kilburn to Wildon Grange (SE 516781), where there was a mill. The beck is artificially channelled at various points. The Wlsiker name is preserved, between Kilburn and Wildon, in Ousey Carr Wood (SE 514785).

4. The Byland Wool-house at Thorpe-le-Willows

The present-day township of Thorpe-le-Willows, in the south of the parish of Ampleforth, comprises four farms: Old Pilfit (Thorpe Spring), Watergate, Thorpe Grange, and Thorpe Hall. Described in 1531 as 'the manor or graunge of Graund Thorpe' (YAS XLI, 126), it was likewise distinguished in Eg.2823 by the epithet Graunt from Petithorp, now Thorpefield near Thirsk (cf. Smith p. 187). The township was originally more extensive (perambulations in Hist. MSS. Comm. Var. II and Eg.2823 f36), reaching as far west as 'the pool of the monks' mill' - Low Pasture House, SE 552784.

'Willows' is a corruption of 'Woolhouse' (see Gazetteer). It was to the monastic grange at Thorpe that the annual clip from Byland's various sheep-farms was brought,

along with the wool from smaller religious houses like Arden (See Select Cases on Law Merchant II (1239-1633), ed. Hall, Seldon Soc. 1930, p. 36). The clip would be viewed and bid for by Italian or Flemish buyers, at the wool-house or earlier on the sheep farms, and would then be transported on pack-trains over Yearsley ridge to Clifton (York), where Byland had an entrepot, and thence shipped out to the Continent.

With its large woolstore, living quarters for the laybrothers, outbuildings and probably guestchambers for the annual influx of buyers, the grange (which would have its own agricultural activities apart from its particular function after shearing-time) must have been a sizeable place. But no identifiable foundations survive at any of the four farms. (In the comparable case of the Rievaulx woolhouse at Laskill, it is just possible to trace mediæval foundations under the farmyard and modern farm-buildings.) In theory, then, the woolhouse could have been anywhere in the township. In fact, probability and some documentary pointers favour Thorpe Hall (SE 574766). It was the site of a later manor-house - the original Hall; the construction of the railway line through a cutting just to the north of the present buildings may have obliterated foundations; the bulge of the township boundary over Thorpe Beck (discussed above in Section 3) surely indicates an installation - "*domus quas monachi erexerunt subtus grangiam suam de Torp*" - of some size and importance; and lastly there is the question of traffic in and out. Pack animals, especially when laden with bulky wool sarplers, can manage hills but not soft ground, and Thorpe Hall stands at the neck of a minor but negotiable crossing of the Coxwold-Gilling Gap. The monastic road from the Abbey seems to have come past Wass Grange, along the south side of the shoulder still called Riggway, and so into Thorpe Lane, now the metalled road from Ampleforth village to its erstwhile railway station. (There is a reference in Eg.2823 f 81v to a wood obviously taking its name from this road, 'Thorpesgate', to the north of the monks' dike at the grange. The Thorpe Spring of the 6" O.S. map is probably a relic of this wood, and it may be worth noting that Old Pilfit Farm (SE 567772) figures in some 19th century rentals and surveys as Thorpe Spring Farm.) South of Thorpe Hall the lane becomes Yearsley Moor Bank as it climbs on to Yearsley Ridge and thence heads in the direction of York.

5. The site of the third Byland Settlement (1147-77)

A tempting carrot which dangles perpetually before one's nose in the exploration of the Byland-Coxwold area is the possibility that one may come on definite proof of the site of the community's third settlement, after they left Old Byland. (The third abbot's narrative (Dugdale) mentions that, while most of the buildings were presumably of wood, a church and a cloister were built in stone.) No such proof has materialised, but the choice of possible sites can be considerably narrowed.

Only two documentary references help: (a) Dugdale V (third abbot) - '*Stocking ... in occidentali parte de Cukwald*', and (b) Farrer F 34 (91 f 80b) - '*veterem locum*'. The very common name of Stocking means a clearing, or land cleared of forest. Within a ten-mile radius of Byland a dozen or so Stockings survive, but none fulfils the condition of being in the 'western part of the territory of Coxwold'; the nearest are in Kilburn, where Byland held lands commemorated today in the names of Stocking House and Open Stocking House (see under Stocking in Section 7). These two farms are on the far, i.e. west, side of Kilburn township from Coxwold.

'Veterem locum' means precisely, of course, 'old place' or 'old stead'. The modern village of Oldstead (SE 530 800/3) seems to have gone unrecorded in late medieval and post-Dissolution times, but it is situated in the western part of Coxwold, and there can be little doubt that it was hereabouts that the monks had their 'stocking' for thirty years. Even so some range of choices exists: Oldstead Grange (SE 534793), Oldstead village, and Oldstead Hall (SE 533803).² No conclusive evidence points to any of the three likely sites. The grange, however, standing on a steep lip high above the nearest beck, has no positive evidence at all in its favour, and there would be little point in settling the growing community without running water handy.

The village – it was probably then no more than an inn or beast-harbour on the York branch of Hambleton Street – now stretches along a quarter-mile of the old road just after it drops down past Scotch Corner from the Hambleton escarpment. It has several small springs, which would then have supplied a more plentiful flow of water than today. Carved stones (cf. the third abbot's record of the building of a 'stone church and cloister' while the community was settled here) are to be found in the walls of several houses, but are obviously re-used. One of the fields on the east side of the road is called 'Chapel Garth'. Unfortunately there is no evidence as to the longevity of this name, and it may relate to the former Methodist chapel rather than to a monastic church. Sherds of a large cooking or storage pot have been found (1969) near the south wall of 'Ashberry House' (the name is modern), between Chapel Garth and the road; of crude greyish ware, they have not yet been firmly dated, and could conceivably be late Romano-British rather than early medieval.

The Hall (SE 532803) stands slightly apart from the village and road and seems on balance the most promising site. Fragments of medieval tile and masonry have been dug up in the grounds, including one described to the writer as a portion of slender column, comparable to those used in the cloisters of Rievaulx and other Cistercian houses of the period. There is a mill close by and plentiful water – in fact rather too much. This is the one argument against the Hall as a site. It is very low-lying, and before the monks controlled land-drainage in the area it must have been swampy and liable to flooding. Perhaps however the very process of reclamation earned it the name of 'Stocking'.

6. Coxwold and Newburgh in 1605

The discovery of such an early estate map as the one at Newburgh dated 1605 is revealing in a number of respects. The two sections copied here throw light on (i) the emparking of Newburgh as we know it, and (ii) the development of early inclosure round Coxwold. In addition, when correlated with other sources of topographical information, it provides a multitude of useful clues to such elusive names as 'Scorton' (manor or grange) and 'Thursden' (qv.) – the source of Heron Lye Gill in Newburgh Park, and a permanent item in boundary descriptions of the southern edge of Newburgh land along the Yearsley Ridge.

²Miss D. Cleverly has proposed also Scencliff Grange (SE 527793), but though it has water handy, and stands on the gravel spit followed by the York-Hambleton road, with much archaeological evidence unearthed by Mr. Banks of very early habitation, it stands now, and stood in the Middle Ages, on Kilburn, not Coxwold land.

(i) Newburgh Park. the map shows a very different state of affairs from the present-day park. There were in fact two parks in 1605, dating probably from the original monastic emparking of the 14th century. Both together were less extensive than the modern park. Indeed, one of the reasons for Sir Henry Belaysye of Newburgh having this estate plan drawn in 1605 becomes apparent when one studies the southern boundaries then and now. The modern park wall has moved out to encompass both Scorton Leas, Acres Close and 'Blaykay Moore', and the old 'Malton Street', which survives to the west of the park as the present road from Hushwaite and is labelled 'Malton Street' on the 6" O.S. map, now stops short at the park wall (SE 548753), while the parish boundary continues through the park along the old road-line (clearly identifiable as such on air photos and occasionally on the ground), converging to join the present park boundary beyond 'Thursden'³.

Sir Henry's next move came the following year, in October 1606, when he applied to Quarter Sessions for approval of the new line of the road - that which still runs south of the park wall - "the way having become...very badd and foule... in divers places, and as the new way is better and not much about." He undertook to maintain the new road at his own expense, and was presumably able, as a *quid pro quo*, to acquire the extra wedge of land and enclose it within his new park.

The avenues and tree-circles were, of course, a later, 18th century, contribution to the landscaping of the park.

(ii) Inclosures around Coxwold

The 1605 plan of the village of Coxwold itself is immediately recognisable. Little has changed in the layout of cottages and their garths, and the manor house of the Colville family, at that time in the possession of Christopher Davill, whose ancestors the D'Ayvils of Kilburn we have already encountered, was even then the focal point of the township, with its demesne land bounded by the 'Fusscods'. What is perhaps surprising is the amount of inclosure and erosion of the common field pattern which had already occurred by 1605. The remnants of a three-field system can be distinguished in the 'Little' and 'Low' Fields (still labelled 'Town's Pasture' on the 6" O.S. map), Dicsham, the Baurghes and Whatyendayles (this last being the name applied on the 6" O.S. map to the beck called Sinckclife River in 1605). But apart from demesne land to the south-west, there is a considerable proportion of ing and meadow to the north and east, where the Sinckclife (Scencliff) River flows

³ The 'Street' name of this ridgeway, which recurs all along the ridge until it drops down into Hovingham, suggests a Roman road. With the kind co-operation of Captain Wombwell, three sections have been cut (two of them by the writer) along this road-line. Rubble stone was found, and at one point what looked encouragingly like a kerb and Roman-type metalling, but geological inspection showed the latter to be natural sandstone segmented into a kind of crazy-paving by weathering. It must be assumed therefore that the 'Street', though as old or probably older than the Roman occupation, was not metalled in proper Roman fashion, and was never more than a vicinal way.

down to become 'Lathrop Grange' (modern Elphin Beck) as it approaches Coxwold. The *raison d'être* of all these closes is likely to be complex, but the presence between Sinckcliffe River and Long Beck of Brenk House Farm - already seemingly a partially independent grange before the Dissolution - is one factor to be borne in mind. A closer analysis and study of the process of inclosure here might well repay the efforts of an historical geographer.

7. List of Place-names in the area

(The list is arranged in alphabetical order of commonest forms, cross-referenced as necessary. Etymology in brackets where known or where a reasonable guess seems in order.)

ALMHEVED
ABNE-/HEUED
(Elm-head)

Meadows between Ampleforth and Oswaldkirk, now part of Ampleforth College lands. Name now contracted to AUMIT (Lane: Hill).

Ampleforth area:

field-names. Miscellaneous field-names occur in documents. Those from Burton 329 were Byland property. Names underlined in the following list are cross-referenced in their independent alphabetical order, *qv.*:
ALMHEUED LEYES (YAS Misc. IV, c.1295)

BRACKENE-THWAITE-FICET (Burton). The thwaites lay above the village between Studfold Ring and the Beacon site.

BURTOFT-BEC (Burton)

CLARIZ (YAS Misc. IV)

EDWYN-RIDDING (Burton)

MILLE-HURST (Burton). There were two mills, one just upstream of the ford which gave Ampleforth its name, the other lower down the same beck, almost at Watergate farm.

PLOUMGARTH (YAS Misc. IV)

REDMERSYKE (ditto) ('Reed pool stream')

SANVITISBAPE (Burton) Too corrupt to identify

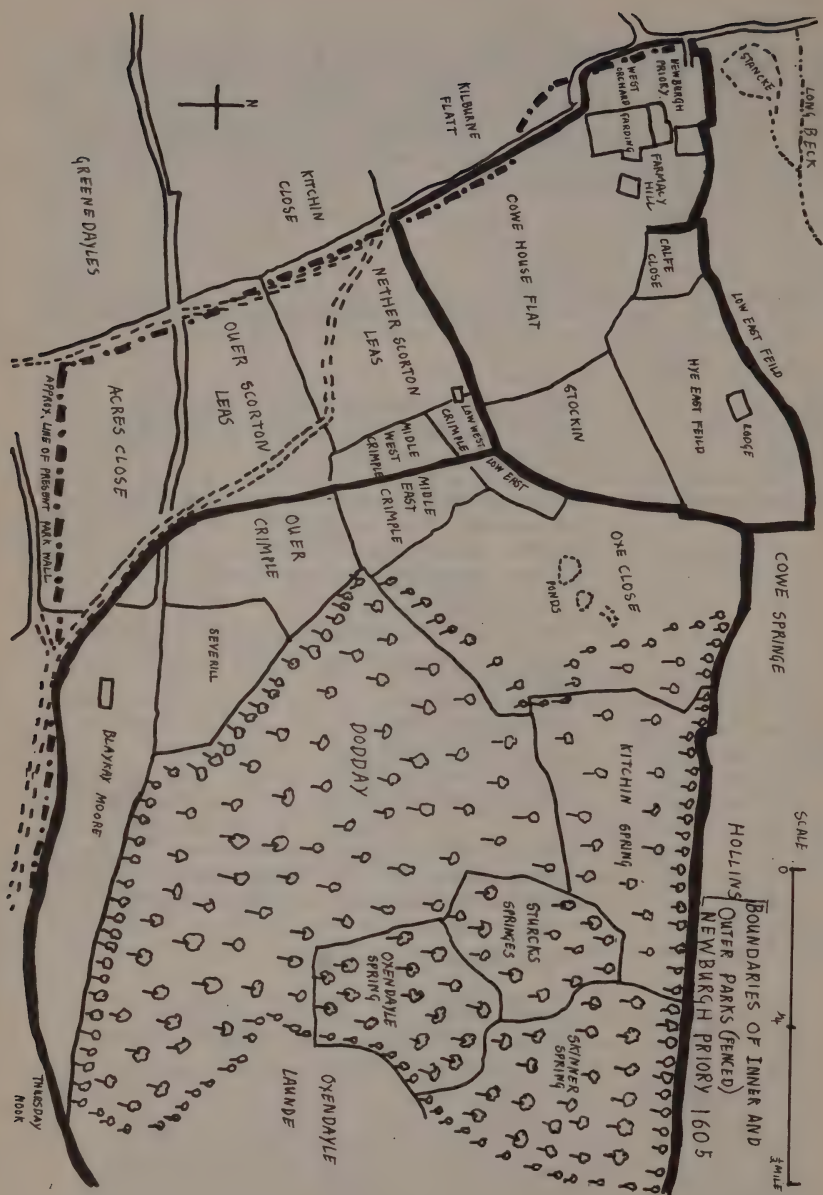
SCARTHUATBANKES (YAS Misc. IV) Another of the thwaites.

SMYTH-DALER-BEC (Burton) Shallowdale?

THIKE-HOVEDS (Burton) (Thicket-head? OE)

WESTRA-CROFT (YAS Misc. IV) (West row croft)

LE WYTH'SYK (Willow - or ford? - stream)



Map 1; Newburgh Park 1605

- ANGRAM GRANGE Cf. Smith. SE 514769. Granted to Byland from Ingleby (see Gill, Vall. Ebor pp. 188-9.) There was a bridge (SE 517773 or 516756) named after the grange, cf. Rievaulx Chartulary p. 295.
- AUMIT See Almheved above.
- BAKEHOWS GARTH (Dugdale V 354 - Dissn. Survey). Meadow in Byland township. The 'bakehouse' which gave its name may be the monastic one, in which case it is to be located on the south of the abbey precinct.
- BALK Township west of Hood Grange; hamlet at SE 475809, grange 478799. (Cf. Smith)
- BALSKA
BASKAA See BOSCAR Grange
BALSCHAW
- BARF HILL
BAURGHES 'Harling Great Baurches' (1605 map). Coxwold, SE 5277 between Stone Brigg Ings and Coxwold-Kilburn road. 'Barf Hill (Farm)' (ZDV V: Newburgh surveys of c.1814, 1816) "house and outhouses situate in the Town", but farmlands outside the town on Barf Hill; apparently farmed by landlord of Fauconberg Arms in 1816.
(Etym. presumably as for Barugh - cf. Smith p. 74)
- BAXBY
BAXEBI (Farrer F 34 (91.f81b): Burton V 329) "In 1391 the monks gave leave to Sir Wm. Darrell of Thornton on the Hill, kt., to remove his mill here" (Burton). "Once part of Thornton on the Hill...all that remains is the manor-house and the water-mill on Elphin Beck. In 1606 there were two capital messuages at Baxby: the manor-house and a second called Skonoker House." (Vic. County Hist. (NR), II, 10.)
- BERSCLIVE/-CLYVE (Dugdale V 352: Burton 330; Gill, Vall Ebor. 206-208). Escarpment between Wass and Shallowdale, cf. BURTOFT, qv. (ME berse - enclosed part of forest; or OE berst - landslip)
- BLAKHOU (Burton 332: Gill, Vall. Ebor. 206-8). "Cukewald. Roger de Mowbray gave all the easements or necessities, in his forest here; together with two carucates of waste ground under the hill of Blakhou, in 1147, in this territory" (Burton). The various forms of 'Black Howe' (Blacka-, Blakey, etc.) recur all over the North Yorks.

- Moors, both applied to individual features - e.g. Blakey Topping - and apparently, in the forms 'Black(howe)moor', 'Blackamoor', for the moorlands in general. Cf. Smith p. 197. Here presumably the Hambletons above Oldstead.
- BOSCAR GRANGE (BASKAA, Dugdale V 354: BALSKA, Lay Subsidy 1301: BALSCHAW, Burton 329: BALSKAHA, Farrer F 34 (91.f81b)). SE 506724. (ME balgh - pasture: OE sceaga - wood. Cf. Smith)
- BRINK(S)
BRENKE
BRYNK Dugdale V 348: Valor Eccl. (1825 ed.) V 92. SE 541786. See O.S. 'Brink Hill'. (O.Dan., cf. Smith) Cf. Farrer F 34 (91.f86), the general composition between Byland and Newburgh (1315), "dated at their (Newburgh's?) grange of Brynk..." - Brenk House SE 781547 or Brink Hill Farm SE 781540, both on the 'frontier' between the two monasteries, though both now on the Byland side of the parish boundary. 1605 map shows Brencke Carr south of Brenk House. PRO Inq. ad quod damnum C143/315/15, dated 1354, refers to emparking of the wood between Thursden, Ulthwait, Brynk and Scortonkote (qv.) - the original area of Newburgh Park, or intended as such. Val. Eccl. V 92 lists it as a Newburgh Grange, along with Ulthwait and Scorton Cote, value, with Priory, £22.
- BROATS 1605 map. Meadows between Coxwold and Newburgh, SE 54 76/7. Cf. COLLEY BROUCH.
- BU(C)KSENDIKE (WOOD). Vic.Co.Hist (NR) II 14: (Cal.Pat. 1345-8, 534) 1605 map shows Buckston Launde, eastern extremity of Newburgh Park, between Yearsley and modern Low Lions Lodge. "Thomas Colvill had licence to impark his wood of Buksendike here in 1347" (Cal.Pat. cit.)
- BURTOFT (BECK) refs. as for BERSCLIVE, qv. O.S. maps give beck in Shallowdale, west of Ampleforth, as 'Burtis Beck'. Cf. Smith (ON bur topt - messuage attached to storehouse).
- CALDECOTEDAL(E) Farrer F 34 (91 f74)
- COLDETO THE DALE Farrer F 34 (94 f31)
- SALDEARTHEDALE Eg. 2823 f 52b)
May be confidently identified with Cockerdale, north of Oldstead. (OE cald or ON Kaldr - cold, bleak: OE cot - shelter. Cf. Cargo (fleet) in Smith).

- CAMBE(-HILL) EYC IX 223: YAS XVII 32: Gill, Vall. Ebor 189-190: Farrer F 34 (91.f86): Dugdale V 354. (OE cambe or ON kambr - ridge: Smith) SE 542/3 815/4. High ground at NE extremity of Cockerdale on which twin farms (Cold Cam: Cam House) now stand. A Byland turbarry and vaccary, granted by Mowbray in 1140.
- CAMBISHEVED Dugdale V 348: Farrer F 34 (91.f80b): YAS LXVII (Fines 1232-46) 32-3, 45: Vic. Co. Hist. (NR) II 14. SE 536791, Cams Head Farm, no connexion with Cambe (Hill) above. (etym. as for Cambe + heafod - 'head of ridge', Smith)
- CHAPEL GARTH / ING. Field name in Oldstead SE of Methodist Chapel. Survey of 1806, of Oldstead property belonging to Dr. John Turton (Co. Record Office, ZEV, Consett Papers), no accompanying map, lists 'Chapel Ing' and Plantation as part of farm occupied by W. & G. Kirk, along with High Close, Bleach Garth, House and Garden, Small Road Piece and Scawling Bank. 'Chapel Garth' still used of field described above.
- COCKERDALE See under CALDECOTEDAL.
- COCKEWALDE SLEIGHTS 1605 map. Between Scencliff Grange/Fox Folly road and former Selective fishpond, SE 5278.
- COLLEY BROUGH (modern local name): COLLINS BREACH (1813 Survey and Valuation of Newburgh, ZDV V). Denotes the lane connecting Newburgh to Acorn Hill and Low Lions Farm, at the point where it leaves the Coxwold-Oulston road north of the Fishpond, SE 541768. Origin doubtful: Colley probably corruption of collier (the 'Old Quarry of 6" O.S. map at SE 548766 seems to have been site of 18-19th cent. coal-mining). Brough (pron. 'browch') may be a corruption of Broats (qv.), field-name just north of lane on 1605 map.
- Coxwold area: field-names. See sketch-map in Section 6 above for names recorded in 1605. The following names occur in 19th cent. surveys as surviving common pasture:
WRANGLANDS
DYSOM /-SEM
PIPER/PAPER MYRES.
- CRAFCLYNT Dugdale V 348
- GRATLINT, GRAFLINT Dugdale V 319
Name retained in modern Craykeland Wood, SE 5678. (Smith p.xxv, identifies it as one of the handful of Danish names in the area. No entry in main text.)

DEPEDALE	Hist. MSS Comm., <u>Various</u> , II, 4: boundary description:- 'viam que vadit. . . erga Kukewald per Depedalam et del nord de Witeker sicut Mickelbeck cadit in Witeker". Narrow valley between Oldstead and Byland?
DRAKEDALEHEVED	(<u>Dugdale</u> V 348). Probably NE branch of Shallowdale emerging at SE 575807 - cf. 6" O.S. map 'Drakedale Gill' at 570799.
DRITRANEKER DRITRIKER	Eg. 2823 (f52v): Farrer F 34 (94 f31). <u>Enclosed</u> (?) meadow in Kilburn. See TRENCAR.
DUGDALE	Burton 332. In Coxwold parish: valley between (High) Kilburn and Hambleton escarpment. See under MIDELBERG.
ELFRYKEHOLM	Burton 329. In Coxwold. Meadow given to Byland (1326) by Sir Th. de Coleville. Beside Elphin Beck?
ELPHIN BECK	See LEFNATH.
ERGHUM AIRYHOLME	Gill <u>Vall</u> . Ebor. 189-190: Burton 329. Airyholme, SSE of Hovingham, associated with Scackleton (Gill) and Howthorp (Burton). Part of original Mowbray grant to Byland (1140), with Wildon, 'Skakelden' and Cambe, qv.
ESEBRYGG	In Wildon Grange township, not now identifiable. (Smith, intro., links it with <u>Brink</u> and other Danish names).
FLAXEPODALAM	EYC IX 223. Below Sutton Bank in Kilburn parish, west of <u>Loftscogha</u> , qv. Low ground between Roulston Scar and Hood Hill?
FULSIKE	<u>Dugdale</u> V 348. Stream flowing through <u>Selectlyve</u> (qv.) fishpond and down to Brink Hill Farm. See also <u>Waytendale</u> .
FUSSCODS	1605 map describes Colvil Hall (Coxwold) as "Christopher Davill's Howse, garth and grounds about the Fusscods". Rough Survey in ZDV relating to 1727 map gives 'Fuscods' at SE 527/5 773/5 and further south. Survey c.1814 (ZDV V) gives field listed with 'The Hall House' as 'Fuscods' (under oats).
GAMLDEKELDE	Eg. 2823 f81v (1233). Stream in Balk area?
GILDER GARTHS	1605 map. Coxwold, SE 5376, between town beck and road from Coxwold to Hushwaite, which in 1605 ran 200 yds. further west than present road, leaving Coxwold Street by the parish church.
GILLEBERG	<u>Dugdale</u> V 348. Scawling Wood (5280)?

GRUNDLESKELD	<u>Dugdale V 354.</u> Drainage beck NE of Brink Hill, qv.
GUDELBYNHOLME	<u>Eg.2823 f 81v.</u> (1233). Meadow in Thorpe-le-Willows?
GURMALBY (?KURMALBY)	<u>Eg. 2823 f 81v.</u> (1233). Site of mill 'inter duos rivulos de Hode et de Sutton descendentes de duis villis'. Balk Grange mill?
HERON LYE GILL	See below, OXENDAYLE.
HESTHOW/HOU	<u>Eg. 2823 f 36.</u> Yearsley area. ? long barrow at SE 603740.
HOL(E)BEC(K)	<u>Dugdale V 348:</u> <u>Vic. Co. Hist (NR) II 19 (Cal. Pat 1388-92, 161).</u> These references are to the vicinity of Brink Hill, qv., and presumably relate to the original course of the modern Holbeck before the monks diverted the headwaters towards their abbey. N.B. Apart from the Holbeck of the Coxwold-Gilling Gap (see <u>Ryedale Historian No. 1</u> , "Waterworks of Byland Abbey", for an account of its diversions), there was another 'Holbec' in the Kirby Knowle area - cf. <u>Dodsworth 76.</u>
HOOD (GRANGE, HILL) HEDH, HODE.	See Mr. Whitaker's article in this number, and Smith. <u>Dugdale V 348, 354; VI 319, 321:</u> Gill, <u>Vall. Ebor. 160-1.</u> SE 5081.
HUSTWOOD BEACON	<u>1605 map.</u> SE 530753, on 'Beacon Banks' (Sunnecliffe, qv.)
KETELB(UR)NE	<u>Eg. 2823 f 52v.</u> Neighbourhood of <u>Wlsiker</u> (qv.) and Wildon Grange.
KILBURN (KYL-/KILLE-/BORNE)	<u>Dugdale V 354; VI 321:</u> <u>YAS LXVII 32-3</u> (<u>Fine re fishpond</u>): and cf. Gill, <u>Vall. Ebor. 240-3.</u> (<u>Smith "Cylla's stream"</u>).
LANGWATHYNGES LANGWHAYTE INGES	<u>YAS L (Deeds II) 141:</u> <u>1605 map.</u> Meadow (or ings) $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SW of Coxwold, near 'Swynclyfflate' (Sunnecliffe, qv.)
LATHROP GRANE	<u>1605 map.</u> Modern 'Elphin Beck', Coxwold. Cf. Lefnath (Bridge). N.B. Where Elphin Beck runs through Coxwold to mill site, SE 534767, which is not shown on <u>1605 map</u> , it is called Greens Beck.
LEFNATH (BRIDGE)	<u>Farrer F 34 (91.f81b).</u> Probably corrupted to modern 'Elphin' (Beck) qv. Bridge at SE 517756?
LOFTSCOGHA	<u>EYC IX 223.</u> Kilburn parish, below Sutton Bank, related to 'Flaxepodalam', qv. (See <u>Smith</u> (Elements) for etym.)

- LOUNDE JUXTA BYLAND Dugdale V 354 (Diss'n Survey)
? Lund Farm, SE 552796, NW of Wass village.
- MALTON STREET 'via' (Eg. 2823 f 36): 'magna strata' (Dugdale VI 318): 'magna via' (Eg. 2823 f 36v). See above, Section 6, in connexion with the southern boundary of Newburgh Park. The ridgeway from Hovingham over Yearsley Ridge passes north of Yearsley, through 'Thursden Nook', north of Oulston, to Husthwaite and Baxby. Mostly ploughed out inside Newburgh Park, but line clear on 1605 map and on air photos. Trenches at SE 549753 and 565750 revealed no Roman road-bed: pebbles at former, natural sandstone at latter. Parish boundary preserves the line. Name survives on OS 6" map, e.g. between Oulston and Husthwaite. EYC II 132 has reference to 'antiqua via apud Baxeby et Husthweyt' which almost certainly relates.
- MARTIN PARKE 1605 map shows inclosed meadow north of Brenk House, SE 5478. 1727 map and rough survey give Martin Padock in New Pilfits area, SE 5677.
- MELECLIVE /-CLYVE
MENCLIFF YAS LXVII 32-3; LXXXII 57: Eg. 2823 f 81v (cultura in superiore campo de Angoteby versus Meleclyve). Covert and pasture in Hood Hill/Osgoodby area, possibly Hood Hill itself (see under Roseberg). (Smith) OE mecl - sandhill or bank; OE clif. For evolution Mele- to Men; compare Selective to Scencliff.)
- MIDELBERG - Dugdale V 348: Gill, Vall. Ebor. 206-8: Eg. 2328 f 52v.
MIDLESBURG - EYC IX 223: Burton 332.
Burton locates it in Coxwold parish; Eg. 2328 puts it near Selective (qv.) fishpond. See above under Fossata, cf. also Rutankeld below. It is clearly the Hambleton escarpment between Cockerdale and the (modern) White Horse. Separated from Kilburn by a valley ('Dugdale', qv.); a fossatum below.
- MI(C)KELBEK Dugdale V 348: Eg. 2823 f 36. This beck "below the monks' mill" (i.e. Low Pasture House SE 552783) is the artificially embanked channel carrying the water from Byland over the low ground of 'Whiteker' to Newburgh fishpond. Now known as 'Long Beck'.
- MILNER KARR / CARR 1605 map. Field in Coxwold at SE 531/3 763/5. There is a mill-site upstream of this field, which is not marked on 1605 map. 1727 map and rough survey give Milner Carr in same area but north side of beck.

- NEWBURGH PRIORY AND PARK. First use of name 1199 (Calendar of entries in Papal Register). Later usually Latinised (Novo Burgo). Monastery of Augustinian canons, est. 1145. Smith derives meaning as 'the new burh', which raises the question of where there might have been an older one (Scorton? qv.)
For park, see Section 6 above. First emparked in 14th cent., by Priory PRO. Inq. ad quod damnum C143/315/15, dated 1354 and Cal. Pat. 1381-5, p. 323, licensing enclosure in 1383).
- NEWBURGH MILL SE 539766. 1813 Survey and Val. (ZDV V) records overshot wheel and three pair of stones. 'If used as a mere Grist Mill, rent is sufficient, but if a Tenant can make Flour for the Bakers in Thirsk it will be cheap at the price'.
- NEWSTEDE Dugdale V 354. SE 566784. Original name of, or possibly twin farm to, Wass Grange. Grange of Byland, compare Oldstead.
- ODENESHIOUS Farrer F 34 (91.f76). Lost. Near Selective fishpond? ("The land near Odeneshious sown by Byland to remain uncultivated and common pasture"). Burton has a reference to Deneshious in relation to Aïryholme (Hovingham), but adds "between the fields of Cukewald and Kilburne". This would seem to put it in the vicinity of High Kilburn Grange, SE 518786, or Kilburn Thicket; possibly the bulge of Wildon parish by Stable Ings (qv.)
- OLDSTEAD See Section 5 above, and Stocking below.
- OSGO(O)DBY GRANGE SE 4980. Grange of Newburgh (Farrer F 30 (91 f21), which names a landmark, 'Waithelandleved') granted by Menill. (See Smith)
- ANGOTEBI
- OSGOTEBI
- OULSTON
- U/W/VLUESTON (1086)
- UULVESTON (1286) SE 5474. (Smith 'Ulf's farm').
- OWTHWAYTE See Ulthwayte.
- OXE(N)DA(Y)LE BECK/
LAUND. Dugdale VI 318-9: Eg. 2823 f 36: Farrer F 34 (91 f86). Modern Heron Lye Gill (SE 5675) with its chain of small ponds (fish? mill? both?). 1605 map shows Oxendayle Laund east of the gill. Cf. Thursden.

PILFIT PILETHWAIT	<u>Dugdale VI 318-9: 1605 map (PILFOT).</u> 'Twin' farms, one either side of the parish boundary which marks the old divide between Byland and Newburgh. New Pilfit, SE 563773: Old Pilfit, SE 567772. The latter, in Thorpe-le-Willows township, was formerly known as Thorpe Spring Farm.
PRESTEGATE	<u>YAS L (Deeds II) 35.</u> Road in Bagby township, on east side of Bagby, extending north to the great howe (<u>hogum</u>).
RAUTHEBEKSIK	See under <u>Rutankeld</u> .
RAUTSTAIN	<u>Dugdale VI 318-9.</u> 'Rupem Rautstain'. Roulstone Scar, SE 5181. Cf. <u>Rutankeld</u> . ('Red stone'?)
REDMYRES REDMERSIK	<u>Dugdale V 353 (Diss'n Survey).</u> Pasture belonging to Byland in Ampleforth parish, traversed by 'Redmersik' (YAS Misc. IV; Inqs. I 246-251). Possibly connected with 'Rigg/Ridgemayend' of 19th century fieldbooks at SE 574778. (OE <u>hreed</u> - reed-bed: OE <u>mere</u>)
ROSEBERG HAM	<u>Dodsworth 76 (63 f 73): Eg. 2823 f 52v: Farrer F 7 (copy of Assize Roll for 15 Hy. III).</u> <u>Smith identifies it as modern Rose Hill, SE 518793, etym. ON pers. name Russi (as in Rosedale) - berg.</u> But there is a grant in Burton by Robt. de Daivill of pasture through all Meleclive and Kilburne for (Byland's) cattle of Wildon and Osgoodby, also <u>86 acres at Roseberg</u> . This suggests something larger than modern Rose Hill, such as the hill north of High Kilburn, of which Rose Hill is a spur, and whose eastern end is named on 6" O.S. map as 'Rush Bank'. The whole hill feature would fit as Roseberg. One the north slope of this hill, one field from the 'back road' between Oldstead and Low Kilburn, parallel with the line of the Hambleton escarpment, is a baulk which might be a continuation of the 'fossatum under Midelberg' (cf. Section 3 above).
ROULSTONE SCAR RUTAN(D)KELD RUTENDEBEK (RAUTHEBEKSIK)	See <u>Rautstain</u> . <u>EYC IX 223 (1185-1210): Dugdale V 348.</u> <u>Eg. 2823 f 52v: Farrer F 34 (94.f 31) (pre-1270).</u> At first sight there would seem to be a connexion with <u>Rautstain</u> (qv.). But this is etymologically unlikely in the case of the Rutan-/Rutende- forms, and seems to be ruled out entirely by the context of the boundary descriptions in which they occur (see Section 3 above). The stream described in EYC and Dugdale must surely be the one which runs down Hell Hole from Scotch Corner

(SE 526812) into Oldstead. 'Rauthebeksik' may just possibly be a different stream, in that it is described as 'near' or 'toward' Kilburn, but the Midelberg fossatum discussed in Section 3 is in fact the Kilburn/Oldstead boundary, and it would be a coincidence if two such becks were to be found in the vicinity with near-identical names.

SALDEARTHEDALE

See Caldecotedale

SCORTON COTE / GRANGE SK/

Dugdale VI 321: Vic. Co. Hist. (NR) II 19: Val. Eccl. (1825) V 92. Vanished grange or sheep-centre in vicinity of Newburgh Priory (possibly the 'old burgh' which preceded Newburgh?). In existence 1354 (PRO Inq. ad quod damnum C143/315/15), when it was the point of reference for the SW corner of the proposed priory park. But emparking did not destroy it; at the Dissolution Scorton (Grange), with Brink (Grange) and Newburgh (Manor), was granted in fee to Anthony Bellasis (Vic. Co. Hist. (NR) II 19, note 48). The 1605 map preserves its approximate location in field-names: Scorton Ings (SE 552777), Nether and Over Scorton Leas (SE 547756). The original layout of granges in this area would seem to have followed the classic vale-slope pattern of a narrow rectangle across the contours, with ings (or carrs) below, leas above, and farm buildings in between on the spring line. Valor. Eccl. links Scorton with 'Brenke', 'Ulwate' and the Priory itself, so they presumably formed one block of land. If so the modern Acorn Hill Farm (SE 553768) might fit as the original grange site. The Cote name may suggest a sheep farm rather than arable.

SELECLIVE SINCKCLIFE SCENCLIFF

YAS LXXXII 55-6: Eg. 2823 f 53: Farrer F 34 (91 f86): 1605 map. Situated between granges of 'Stocking' (Oldstead) and common pasture of Coxwold. Name survives in Scencliff Grange, SE 527793, situated on well-drained gravel-bed of ancient occupation (querns, R-B. sherds, pygmy scrapers). Mr. T. Banks (Sr.), who used to farm there also reports having dug up large blocks of stone, average height 2' 6", with one end (top?) tapered to a blunt chisel-shaped point. Name occurs in medieval documents chiefly in connexion with Byland's two biggest fishponds, either side of Scencliff Grange (cf. Ryedale Historian Nos. 1 and 3). Eg. 2823 links Selective vivary with fishery on Swale. 1605 map names stream flowing out of vivary towards Brink Hill Farm as Sinckcliffe River. (See also Fulsike and Wakendale)

SIGHEDESBRIGGA	Eg.2823 f 36. Occurs in boundary description between Thorpe Hall area and 'the north of Whiteker', 'sicut Mikelbek cadit in Whiteker'. Probably a bridge ('Sike Heads Brig'?) over Long Beck below Low Pasture House, SE 552783.
SKAKENDEN	Dugdale V 354: Farrer F 34 (91 f 86) (Composition over tithes between Newburgh and Byland, 1315): Eg.2823 f 81v: Gill, Vall. Ebor 189-90. Scackleton, SW of Hovingham, SE 6472, an early Byland Grange.
SKYNNERENGES SKYNERBUTTES	Eg. 2823 f 81v (1233). In Thorpe-le-Willowes? 'Item in campo de Thorp(illegible)... et de dimidia acra in Skyunnerenges et de quinque acris in Skynerbuttes'.
STABLE INGS	6" O.S. map, SE 5278. In Wildon Grange township. Diked enclosure with drainage channel <u>outside</u> dike on SE side. No obvious indication of <u>original function</u> . Possibly beast-harbour or watering-place for drovers coming down Hambleton Street?
STOCKING	See Section 3 (c) and Section 5 for 'Stokking Dike' (Dodsworth) and Byland 3rd abbot's reference to the site of third settlement as 'Stocking'. Eg. 2823 f52v refers to a 'Sthockyng(t)' in Kilburn parish, linked in the charter with Wildon Grange. Modern Stocking House, SE 505798, or Open Stocking House, SE 500803, probably relate.
STONE BRIGG INGES	1605 map. North side of road from Coxwold to Wildon Hill Farm ('Thirsk Bank'), SE 5277. No stone bridge obvious, or need for one. ZDV V, 18th cent. field-book relating to 1727 map gives 'High and Low Stone Bridge Ings' on same page as 'Fusscods', qv. There was another 'Staynbrigge' in Osgoodby township (Eg. 2823 f 84: Farrer MS 869 bundle 8).
SUNNECLIFFE	Dugdale VI 319: Gill Vall. Ebor. 160-1.
SONOLUETRE	Eg. 2823 f 81v.
SWYNCLYFFLATE	YAS L (Deeds II) 56-7.
SOUNCKLIFFE	1605 map. (Smith etym.: Pers. name Sunnolf; treow) Escarpment and earthwork between Husthwaite and Newburgh, 'Beacon Banks'. Site of 'Hustwood Beacon' (1605 map). Modern Sunley Wood Farm, SE 524756, preserves the name.

- THORP(E) GRANGE Dugdale V 354
TORP DEL SUTH Hist.MSS Comm. Var. II (c.1150)
GRAUNT THORPE Eg.2823 f 36 and passim.
THORP ATYE WULHUS Farrer F 34 (94 f 22b).
THORP ATTEWELHOUSE Farrer F 34 (91 f 130b-131) (1318).
And cf. YAS XLI (Star Chamber Pr.) p.xv, Errata.
Modern Thorpe-le-Willows, township south of
Ampleforth. See Section 4.
- T(H)URS(E)DEN Eg.2823 f 36: Dugdale VI 318-9.
THURSDAY NOOK 1605 map
THORSDEN NEUK 1727 map
(Gill, Val. Ebor. 160-1, wrongly transcribes as 'Fursden')
Maps show the 'Nook' as the dip in the Yearsley Ridge at
SE 568749, by the source of Heron Lye Gill. Cf.
Oxendayle. (Etym. presumably 'Thor's Wood')
- TRENCAR LANE 6" O.S. map.
TRANEKER Eg.2823 f 52v: Farrer F7 (Copy of Assize Roll of 15 Hy III)
TRENEMORE Farrer F 76, 63 f73.
In Kilburn parish, SE 50/1 79. (Smith: ON trani - crane:
kǵarr - marsh). Cf. 'Dritraneker'.
- ULTHWAITE Dugdale VI 318: Tanner, Not. Mon. 658: Val.
WLNE-/ OW-/ VLES- Eccl. V 923.
ULTWATE 1605 map locates 'Owthayts' at SE 566769, on Newburgh
Tand south of Old Pilfits ('Great Midgholme howse and
garth'). Various corrupt entries probably refer:
Ulfisthuueth, Vlestweyt of Hist. MSS Comm. Var II 5;
U....iswerth (Eg.2823 f 36); Whicthewart, Wlnestwayt
(Eg.2823 f 81).
Professor A.H. Smith (letter of 2/4/65) allows only ulfa
(gen. pl. of Scand. ulfr - wolf) for first element: this,
like OE wulf, would change early to forms like wul.
Perhaps a conceivable alternative worth considering
might be Danish uloh - wool -, cf. Woolmore /-mote
(Kirby Knowle), Ulnesmote in 1279.
- WAITHELANDHEVED Farrer F 30 (91 f21). Between Osgoodby and Balk. Grant
by Menill to Newburgh. See under Osgoodby Grange.
- WAKENDALE 1605 map gives Whaytendales, apparently inclosed
WHAYTENDALES pasture, between Coxwold and Brink Hill Farm. 6" O.S.
map names the beck draining out of former Selective
fishpond as Wakendale Beck. ZDV, Survey of 1816
gives Wakendill.

- WASS Despite its proximity to Byland Abbey, the name does not appear in any medieval document so far noted. (See Smith for etym.)
- WHIC-/WLNES-/THWAYT See Ulthwayte.
- WHITEKER Dugdale V 348, 353; VI 318: Eg.2823 f 36: Gill, Vall. Ebor. 206-8. Area S and SE of Brink Hill as far as Long Beck (Mikelbek, qv.) "The best farming land in the Coxwold-Gilling Gap" (Dom Rupert Everest OSB of Ampleforth Abbey). Name does not appear on 1605 map, but Whaytendales may be cognate survival, the rest of the area being inclosed under separate names (see map in Section 6). Name listed in Smith for Easingwold but not for this area; but see his West Riding vols. for derivation (OE hwit/carr or ON hvittr/kjarr - white marsh.)
- WY-/WILDON (GRANGE) Eg.2823 f 52v: Farrer F 34 (91 f 86): YAS LXII 55-6; LXXXII 57; XII 38.
- WILDON MAGNA/PARVA Dugdale V 354
- LITTLE WILDON EYC IX 244-7.
SE 517781. Part of original Mowbray grant (1140). Grange reputedly built by or on suggestion of Mowbray's veteran soldiers 1138. Separated from the Abbey (both third and final sites) by the aggressively difficult D'Ayvil of Kilburn, but rights of way were established and Wildon seems to have been an early example of successful Cistercian 'ranching' practice. At the modern grange, remains of an earlier building lie just north of present range of buildings, while the mill was presumably just upstream of this. Wildon Parva and Little Wildon probably Wildon Hill Farm, SE 514773. EYC IX 244-7 grants Little Wildon to Newburgh, yet both Wildons are confirmed to Byland. (Smith - 'wild hill').
- WLSIKER Eg.2823 f 52v: YAS LXVII 32-3; LXXII 57-8.
Northern edge of Wildon Grange township. Smith identifies modern Ousey Carr Wood, SE 514785 as preserving name ('Wulfrige's carr'). In YAS LXII (13th cent. fines), John d'Eyvil grants to the Abbot of Byland "7 acres of wood lying next the road between the dyke of Wlsiker to the west, and 50 acres of land and wood in Wyldon next the King's way leading from Cukewold towards Tresk".
Crossroads village on saddle of Howardian Hills, SE 5874.
(Smith gives first element as pers. name Eofor ('wild boar') - 'boar's clearing'). He also notes Yearsley Pele, now Peel Wood SE 5873, from O.Fr. pel - palisade or stockaded enclosure; may have been small deer-park.
- YEARSLEY
- EURESLEGE (1066)
- EVERSLEI (1176)
- YEVSERSLEYE (1304)

Notes on Ryedale Churches, No. 5 Hovingham

(WITH SOME NOTES ON PRE-CONQUEST CROSSES)

By Cyril King

Hovingham is one of three remarkable churches in the district; remarkable because of their late Saxon towers. The others are to be seen at Appleton-le-Street and at Middleton. At Hovingham the tower is the only part of the church of any interest to the antiquary. The remainder - except for the south entrance (c. 1200), and two small windows rebuilt into the chancel - is modern, the body of the church having been rebuilt by the Worsleys in 1860. Fortunately the tower has been spared and there is so much of interest here as to warrant the present article.

The edifice goes back to the time of Edward the Confessor when the church was founded - or perhaps rebuilt as will subsequently be shown. It was doubtless due to the King's example, coupled with the fact that England was enjoying a period of comparative peace with the prospect of better and more prosperous times ahead, that religious zeal spread throughout the land. It was a great period of rebuilding and very many churches were founded or rebuilt during this time. Amongst those in Ryedale were Kirkdale, Middleton, Appleton-le-Street and Hovingham, whilst there is evidence to show that several others might also be included in the list.

Among other things, Saxon building is characterised by its rough masonry, often incorporating enormous blocks of stone, the peculiar arrangement of its quoin-stones - generally called "long and short" work - and by its so called "baluster" windows. All these features occur at Hovingham although the two latter do not run true to type, for here there is a local variation, almost certainly due to Norse influence. Saxon long and short is an arrangement in which the quoin-stones are laid flat and upright alternately, but in the local variant, large, flat slabs are placed on edge, one above the other, with their faces alternately in adjacent walls. Typical examples of this kind of pseudo-long and short appear in the tower at Middleton, and in the west wall of the nave at Kirkdale as well as at Hovingham.

At Hovingham, a closer examination of the quoin-stones is rewarding, for amongst the large slabs which form the long and short, there are some which appear to be broken doorways and old window heads. In at least four instances there is little doubt that such is the case. In the south-west quoin there is, in the lower stage, a stone which cannot be other than an old window head, whilst in the second stage, a similar stone may be observed. In the upper stage there is what seems to be the arch of an old doorway rather than that of a window, and finally, in the north-west quoin, yet another window head appears in the lower stage. In addition, there are several other stones which are in all probability broken windows or doorways.

The keen observer will note two more remarkable stones, both of them pre-Conquest crosses. One, set high in the south wall over the belfry windows is a "wheel" cross which I believe to be of Danish workmanship and which I would date 10th century⁽¹⁾. The other, placed over the west entrance, I would say is an Anglian crosshead, i.e. 9th century or earlier.

The chief treasure of the church, a sculptured stone formerly embedded in the south wall of the tower and now serving as a reredos in the Lady Chapel, is undoubtedly of Anglian workmanship.

All this suggests that, as at Kirkdale, the ruins of an early church existed on the site at the time of the present foundation, and that some of the stones found on the site, including the carved Anglian stone, old window heads, and the pre-Conquest crosses, were built into the walls - a very common practice since earliest times.

It is fairly safe to assume that the early church must have been Anglian⁽²⁾, and that like Kirkdale and Lavingham, it was destroyed by the Danes c.867. One wonders if there was here the site of one of those early mission stations - of which there appear to have been a number in Ryedale - founded at the time of, or shortly following, St. Aidan's mission. The extraordinary religious zeal of these early Celtic missionaries in the north is well known, and the 7th and 8th centuries, in common with the first half of the 11th, were marked by the number of its religious foundations. In Ryedale there are Lavingham, Kirkdale, Stonegrave, Coxwold, and, as has been shown above, Hovingham might well be included in the list.

Other features of interest include the huge slabs of stone laid flat, their edges projecting to form the two string courses, the course of enormous blocks on the west side (lower stage), and the herring-bone above, just below the string course. The west entrance is a good example of Saxon work and incorporates a typical Saxon feature in respect of its band of roll moulding. Saxon builders favoured a west entrance, as is shown by the remains of Saxon doorways at Kirkdale, Middleton, Stonegrave and Sinnington⁽³⁾. Most of these doors have since been blocked, for later builders preferred a south entrance⁽⁴⁾ with a "devil's door"⁽⁵⁾ in the north wall opposite. The west entrance at Hovingham was never blocked despite a later (c.1200) south entrance. It is interesting to note a stone north of the doorway bearing deeply scored grooves. These have been caused by the sharpening of arrow heads or spears, doubtless by soldiers or servants whilst waiting outside for their master attending mass. Marks such as these are of frequent occurrence around old doorways of churches in the district.

The belfry windows are characteristic of pre-Conquest work in this part of the country. The opening is divided by twin arches supported by a single shaft set in the middle of the wall. The long "through stone" over the shaft provides support to the window head. Similar through stones are incorporated at the imposts. Of the remaining windows, the tiny square openings are almost certainly Saxon as is the larger round-headed window of the second stage (south side). The latter is characteristically pre-Conquest in respect of the placing of the window in the centre of the wall with an exterior spay.

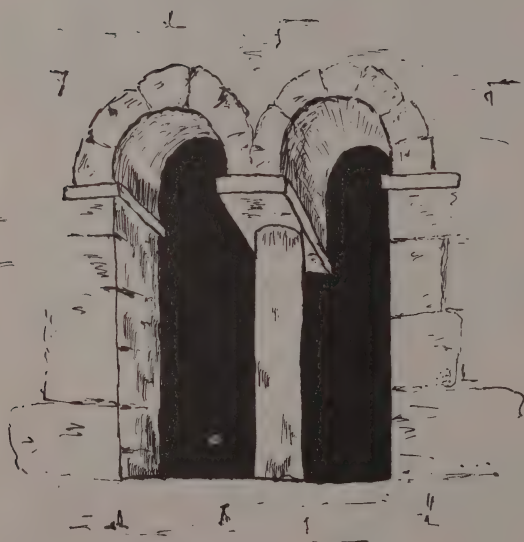
Within the church, the plain tower arch is Saxon, whilst high above, there are further traces of herring-bone. The "small window", from which, according to the church pamphlet, "the sacristan watched for the elevation of the Host, in order to ring the bell", is much more likely to have been a doorway, reached by a ladder within the tower, which led into a priest's chamber over the nave. This was a Saxon idea, and one which was copied by the Normans. Its position indicates the former high walls of the nave - another typically Saxon feature.



10th-11th cent. Celtic cross



Anglian crosshead



Belfrey windows

C. King 1969

From the 10th century cross⁽⁶⁾ it would appear that the site was probably occupied after the destruction of the early church and before the foundation of the present one. This brings us to a very interesting line of thought, for there are similar instances in the district. In many other cases (e.g. Kirkdale, Sinnington, Ellerburn, Kirbymoorside) pre-Conquest crosses of the 10th-11th centuries have been embedded in old walls, whilst elsewhere (e.g. Stonegrave, Nunnington, Middleton) crosses and fragments of crosses are in fact, 11th century. In addition, there are Danish hogbacks at Helmsley, Lastingham, and elsewhere a little further afield, all of which belong to the same period. In no case however, are there mural remains of a church of that period. From this it is apparent that in Saxon England - or at least in Yorkshire - there were two main periods of building activity; the first during the 7th and 8th centuries, and the second from about 1040-66, and between the two, a gap in which the only remains are the mysterious, but abundant crosses, hogbacks and the like, most of which belong to the 11th century. In order to explain the significance of the facts, and then to account for these relics, some historical notes are appended.

Although Christianity was practised in England in late Roman times, it was virtually wiped out during the Anglo-Saxon invasions of the 5th and 6th centuries. It was in 597 that St. Augustine re-introduced the Roman faith in the south, and a little later, about 634, St. Aidan conducted his mission in the north. The latter however, was from a different source - from Ireland via Iona - and the so called Celtic culture differed in many respects from that of Rome. It was St. Aidan's mission and the conversion of the north which was responsible for the first period building activity.

These early churches were destroyed by the Danish invaders during the latter half of the 9th century. By 878 however, Alfred the Great had subdued the Danes and the Danelaw was established in Yorkshire. Although there were uprisings a decade later, they were short lived and peace was firmly established before the end of the century. For the next 70 years during the amnesty secured by Alfred, we read that monasteries and churches flourished everywhere. But towards the end of the 10th century new Danish invasions became a serious threat and culminated in the terrible reprisal massacres in the time of Ethelred. Although religious houses were everywhere attacked and destroyed, Yorkshire, it must be remembered, was a Danish kingdom and would almost certainly have remained immune. In 1013 Ethelred fled and a Danish King (Sweyn) seized the throne of England. Sweyn was soon succeeded by Canute and this marked the beginning of better times, for Canute became a Christian, and once again monasteries and churches began to thrive. Canute was succeeded by his sons Hardicanute, and Harold, but within a few years both brothers died and in 1042 Edward the Confessor came to the throne of England. So began the second phase of building in Yorkshire.

There remains the long gap between the destruction of the early churches and those founded during Edward's reign. The sole remains of that long period are the numerous crosses and hogbacks, and some other carved stones most of which belong to the last few years of that gap. In the years following the destruction of the Anglian churches, the Danes settled in Yorkshire which, under Alfred's amnesty, became a Danish kingdom. At first, the settlers were heathen and worshipped pagan gods, but in time, as they became absorbed into the English nation, they adopted

Christianity, especially after 1016 when Canute, himself a Christian, ruled over England. This would account for the surviving pre-Conquest crosses, most of which belong to the 11th century. Hogbacks, which are traditionally Danish, are a survival of their pagan culture. Regarding the lack of any other remains, it seems to me fairly certain that the alien settlers would have built in wood rather than in stone, for after all, wood is the natural building material in Scandinavia and even today, is used much more widely than in this country.

It may therefore be assumed that at the beginning of the Danish occupation there were no churches, but gradually, as the Danes became Christians and were absorbed into the English nation⁽⁷⁾, they adopted English customs and English culture, at the same time retaining some of their old traditions. It must be remembered that in Yorkshire it was the Celtic culture by which they were influenced, and during the latter part of the occupation when churches were being built, stone crosses were carved in the Celtic style although detail of the sculpture - knot or rope-work - is typically Danish.

By the time Edward the Confessor came to the throne of England, the Danes in Yorkshire were thoroughly Anglicised. With the restoration of the old line of Saxon kings, here as elsewhere religious zeal, prompted by the promise of better and more prosperous times ahead, resulted in a new impetus of church building. This time construction was in a more permanent form and stone-built churches sprang up all over Yorkshire. But still the Celtic culture persisted and this is reflected in the remaining stone churches. The Danes did not have contact with the Continent nor the help of skilled craftsmen from Europe, and the inferior Celtic style is seen which differs from contemporary work in other parts of the country, e.g. in the long and short work and in baluster windows.

Of the wooden churches erected during the 10th and 11th centuries, there are no remains, but the crosses and other carved stones have survived. Many wooden churches must have survived until Norman times⁽⁸⁾ when they were replaced by stone churches, and often the surviving stone crosses, hogbacks etc. were built into Norman walls. Sinnington provides a good example of this.

It is therefore, not unreasonable to assume that where Danish crosses and the like occur, there was probably a 10th/11th wooden century church upon the site.

In at least four cases (Lastingham, Kirkdale, Stonegrave, and, as has been shown, Hovingham) Danish crosses occur where Anglian churches are known to have existed. It would seem that there are two possible reasons for this: (1) When the Danes became Christians they built their churches on the site of the ruined Anglian churches in atonement for the depredations of their forefathers, or, (2) It was customary to preserve consecrated ground for all time, and the most certain way of doing this was to maintain a church thereon. But whatever the reason, it seems that the existence of 10th/11th century Danish crosses may indicate that an Anglian church existed on the site. It is an interesting thought; if such is the case it would mean that there were even more of the early 7th/8th century mission stations in Ryedale than one might suppose, a conjecture which for many years I have believed to be true. The list might include, in addition to those where there is written evidence, i.e.

Lastingham, Kirkdale, Stonegrave, and Coxwold, places such as Hovingham, Sinnington, Nunnington, Kirbymoorside, Middleton, Ellerburn, Oswaldkirk, Old Byland, Great Edstone and indeed, Helmsley itself.

Cyril King

June 1969

Notes

- (1) The cross shows characteristics of the 10th-11th century. However, the unpierced "wheel" may indicate the earlier period. Moreover, an 11th century cross would be coeval - or nearly so - with the church and it is inconceivable that an intricately sculptured cross would be made for the purpose of occupying a position so high in the wall that the detail of the carving could not be observed.
- (2) This is supported by the surviving Anglian crosshead and the carved Anglian stone in the Lady Chapel.
- (3) Probably early Norman, but much of the architecture shows Saxon influence. The church may have been built by Saxon builders for a Saxon community.
- (4) Or a north entrance if the manor lay on that side of the church.
- (5) The "devil's door", so called because it was left open during baptisms in order that the devil may escape when, during the sacrament, he was driven out from his supposed abode in the infant. Its other purpose was for use during the processions so loved by medieval peoples. The procession, led by the clergy carrying the Pyx and other emblems and banners, would leave by the north door, proceed round the east end of the church, and return by the main entrance.
- (6) Within the church, another 10th/11th century cross is displayed on a corbel in the Lady Chapel. This is a particularly well preserved monument and carries the characteristic interlacing rope-work of the period.
- (7) Especially after 954 when Eric Bloodaxe, the last of the Danish monarchs in Yorkshire, was defeated and slain by King Edred.
- (8) In Domesday we read that "M(anor) in Begeland (Old Byland) A priest is there, and a wooden church ..." (V.C.H. Yorks. III, p. 257.) This, of course, supports the conjecture of wooden churches being built towards the end of the Danish occupation, some of which must have survived into Norman times. Note especially, that an 11th century Danish sundial is built into the recent tower at Old Byland.

Shorter Notices

George Oswald Fox

by Bill Cowley

"G.O.F." (I can still see the familiar initials on so many school reports) was a Cleveland, born at Skelton in 1891, brought up at Saltburn, and educated at Middlesbrough High School, where he later taught. He took his degree in French at Nottingham, and was teaching at Lady Lumley's, Pickering, when the Great War started. While serving in the Highland Light Infantry he was wounded and captured. He would sometimes amuse us by describing how much cloth went into a kilt; impress us with military details - strengths of regiment, brigade and division; or harrow us with grim stories of life as a prisoner of war on cabbage soup.

There were many outstanding teachers at Middlesbrough High School in those inter-war years, sound scholars and strong men tested in a hard war. They belonged to the school and to Cleveland, and that quality of teaching (of many things besides their subject) against a well-known, well-loved local and regional background, is rare today.

Many of Fox's students must later have been grateful for the firm grammatical basis he insisted on in French. He was fond of La Fontaine's fable "Le chêne et le roseau", and he was an uncompromising oak himself, Olympian and aloof at first sight, but quick to respond to and fan the spark of any interest shown. The form socials he organised could get quite riotous with blindfold boxing, among more intellectual amusements. And it was Fox who first introduced us to the magic of the inner moors, on a form outing to Baysdale. For forty years the memory has been vivid of that lift of heather above West House one morning of early summer when curlew and golden plover called over Kempdale and I saw ridge on ridge of moor stretching away - a lifetime of exploration and adventure ahead.

Fox transferred to Acklam High School when that school split off, and it was much later in life that (with many others) I had cause to value more professionally his experience and knowledge of the area and its history. Apart from his own work for the Ryedale Group of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, he had a special facility for suggesting some fact or some line of thought which could greatly help others.

Fox had been a friend of Elgee's, and was among those responsible for placing the carved stone memorial to him near Ralph Cross. My own memorial for G.O.F. would lie by a narrow track just beyond the intake wall on the ridge above Baysdale, looking out over a large part of the Cleveland that he loved.

SHANDY HALL

by Theodore Nicholson, T.D., F.S.A.

Those who are concerned for their country's heritage are all too often obliged to resign themselves in sorrow and anger to reports of the loss, either by neglect or sheer wanton vandalism, of some irreplaceable building or work of art.

It is all the more gratifying therefore to be able to record instances on the credit side. Two such have been the recent preservation and meticulous restoration of the early 18th century hall near the south transept of Ripon Cathedral, carried out by the Dean and Chapter, and, nearer at hand, the purchase and rehabilitation by the Laurence Sterne Trust of Shandy Hall, Coxwold.

Shandy Hall is well known as the home of Laurence Sterne from 1760, and the place where he wrote his most famous work, Tristram Shandy; he is said to have named the house after the principal character in the novel.

I am indebted to Dr. E. A. Gee of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments for the following particulars of the fabric, only recently revealed in the course of restoration.

Shandy Hall was built about 1450 as a timber-framed hall-house - that is to say, the centre portion was occupied by a two-storey great hall, rising the full height of the structure. This has been confirmed by an oak-mullioned window which reaches both above and below the first floor (inserted at a later date). One of the original roof-trusses of the great hall also survives.

Adjoining the great hall on the south was a two-storey cross-wing containing the owner's private quarters, and on the north a prolongation under the same roof as the great hall, containing the kitchen quarters. The massive stone chimney-stack projecting from the north wall is of the same period.

On removal of 18th century panelling in one of the first-floor rooms in the cross wing, a wall-painting of a man-at-arms was revealed, and in the room below the sacred monogram was found, painted on the plaster filling between a pair of oak studs; both appear to date from 1520.

A remodelling took place in the early 17th century, when the great hall was divided horizontally to provide rooms at first-floor level, and two staircases were inserted, both with flat balusters.

Finally, at some date in the 18th century, possibly during Sterne's occupation, the house was faced in red brick and given sash windows; several of the rooms were given pine panelling, with contemporary chimney-pieces.

Work on the house is approaching completion, and it is expected to be open to visitors during the summer months. It will be evident even from the above brief notes that we have here a building of great interest and importance, unique in this area. The Laurence Sterne Trust deserves the highest praise for the courage and devotion with which it has carried out this admirable project. The architects are Brierly, Leckenby and Keithley.

Note: The purchase and restoration of Shandy Hall was originally estimated to cost £25,000, most of which has to be found by public subscription. The Trust, which is registered as a charity, was set up for this purpose, and hopes eventually to

maintain the Hall as a Sterne Museum. Contributions should be sent to:

The Laurence Sterne Trust,
The Midland Bank Ltd.,
Parliament Street, York.

RECENT EXCAVATIONS

by A.L. Pacitto

During 1969 the Ministry of Public Building and Works financed four rescue excavations in the area. These were at Pockley, Clay Bank, Beadlam and Casten Dyke.

Pockley.

The excavation of a round barrow at Ox Close Farm. The mound had not been opened previously, and was composed of turves retained by a stone kerb. The primary burial had been in a tree-trunk coffin placed in a shallow grave in the old ground surface, and was accompanied by a food vessel. The body had disappeared completely owing to the action of the acid soil.

An unaccompanied cremation was found at a high level to the north of the centre point, and was badly disturbed by the plough.

Neolithic pottery was found in two pits cut into the old ground surface below the mound, and the post holes of some wooden structure were also found.

Casten Dyke.

There are two Casten Dykes within half a mile of each other near Sutton Bank. The one excavated was the southern one, situated immediately to the north of the Yorkshire Gliding Club's hanger.

This excavation took place in December, and was limited to two trenches across the bank and a ditch discovered to the north of it.

These revealed part of the defences of a large Iron Age hillfort covering some 50 acres.

Beadlam

During the summer the north and west blocks of the Beadlam Roman villa were completely stripped to expose the remains of the latest buildings. These were on the whole very well preserved, although the western one had suffered from a certain amount of stone robbing.

No new mosaics came to light, but there were several heated rooms in each block, and a small bath-suite formed the southern part of the west block. The house was on the north, and most of the walls here stood two to three feet high and retained at least traces of their decorated wall-plaster.

50ft to 'B'

see p. 12

HUT? SITE 'H'

OLD WOMAN'S GRAVE

FIELD WALL - ALLEN CLOS

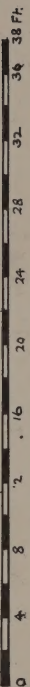
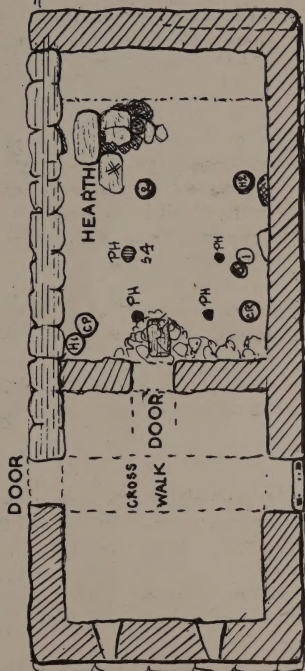
FIELD WALL - ALLEN CLOS

80ft to 'A'

TO SITE 'H' → 30ft WALL

N

G



ALLEN HOUSE

16th CENTURY 18th or LATER?

Key to Plan 2

G Allen House: North room; hearth on floor of natural clay.
H1, H2: hones. CP: clay pipe c. 1610-40. S1-4: sherds.
PH: post holes. CR: two crucible fragments.
South end: byre with cross-walk.

H Possible site of hut - 'Old Woman's Grave'. Upright stones by field wall. Unexcavated apart from small trial trench (no finds).

